

# The WORLD'S & GREATEST WAR



THRILLING STORIES  
FROM THE  
BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE

D-123  
R-12  
1918  
P-12

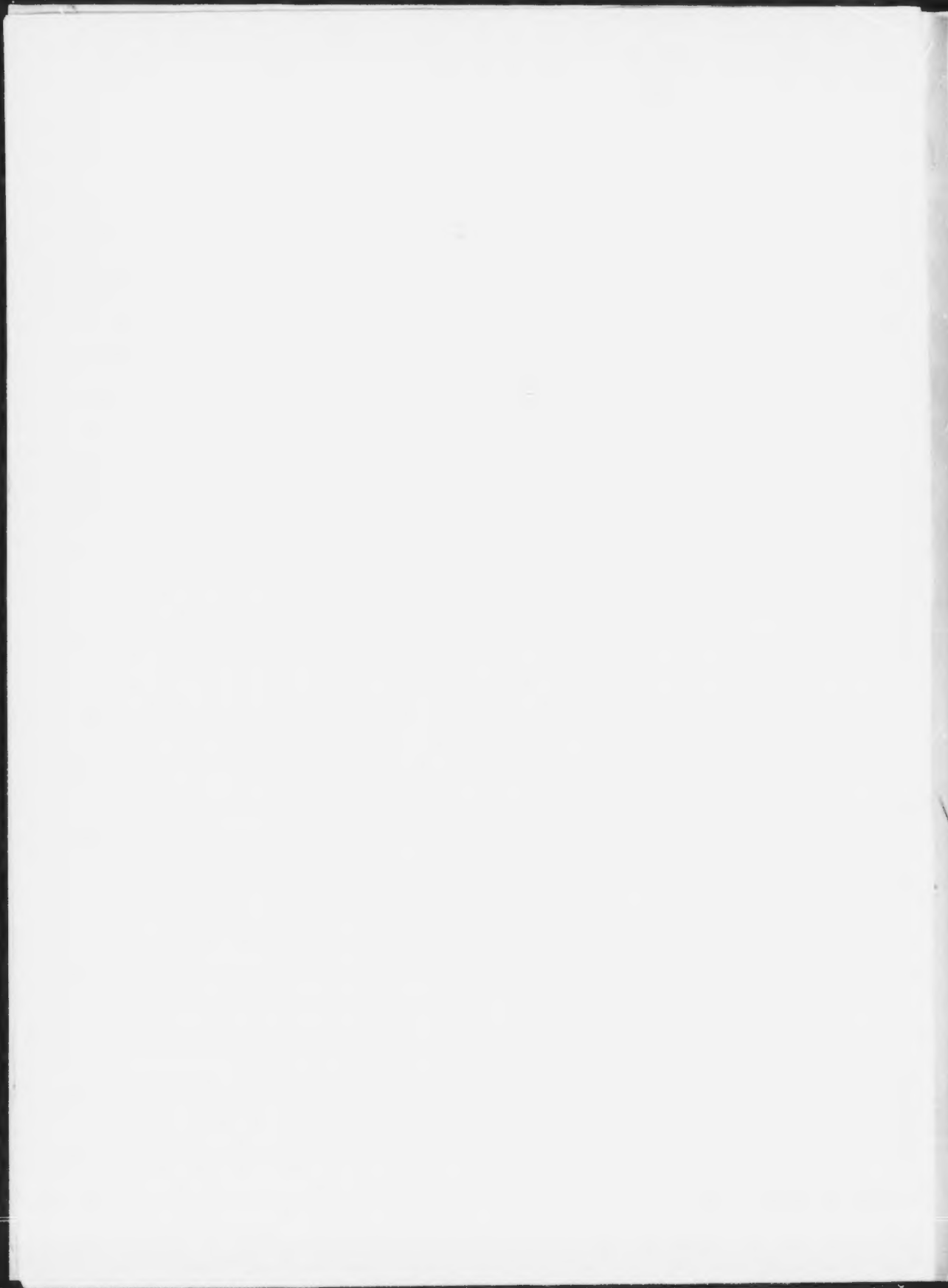




Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

German Field Artillery on the March—A Most Efficient Arm of the Kaiser's Mighty Force, which Contains Innumerable Batteries with Splendid Horses, Deadly Krupp Guns and Perfect Equipment



Drawn by Frank Dadd. R. L. for London Graphic, from Sketches by an Eyewitness.

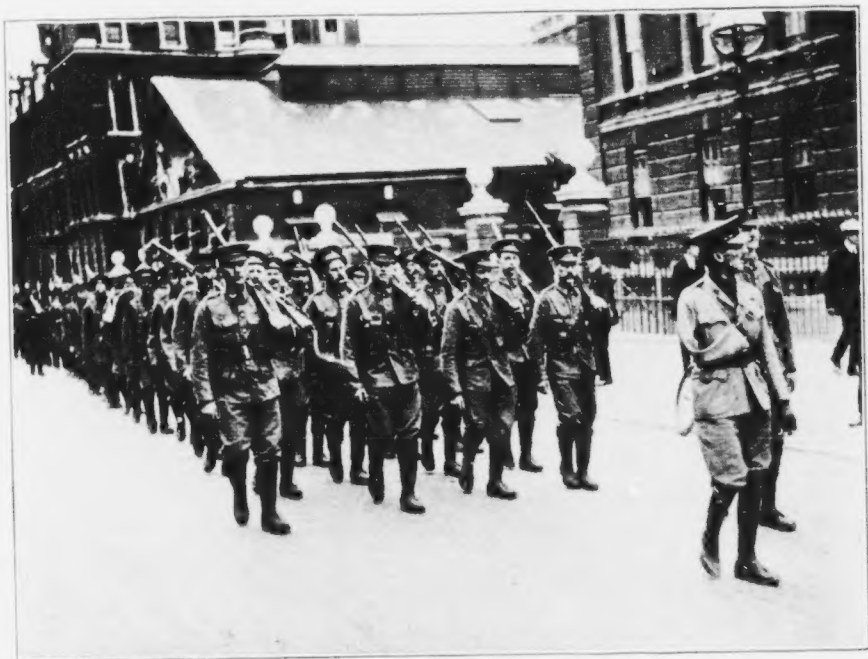
Belgians in Action at Tirlemont, Desperately Resisting the German Advance. There were Similar Hard-fought Battles at Diest, Aerschot, Louvain, Namur and Dinant, the Belgians Inflicting Heavy Losses on the German Enemy.





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1. Belgian Riflemen on Road to Louvain, Awaiting Coming of Germans.
2. Mealtime for Belgian Defenders in the Field near Diest.



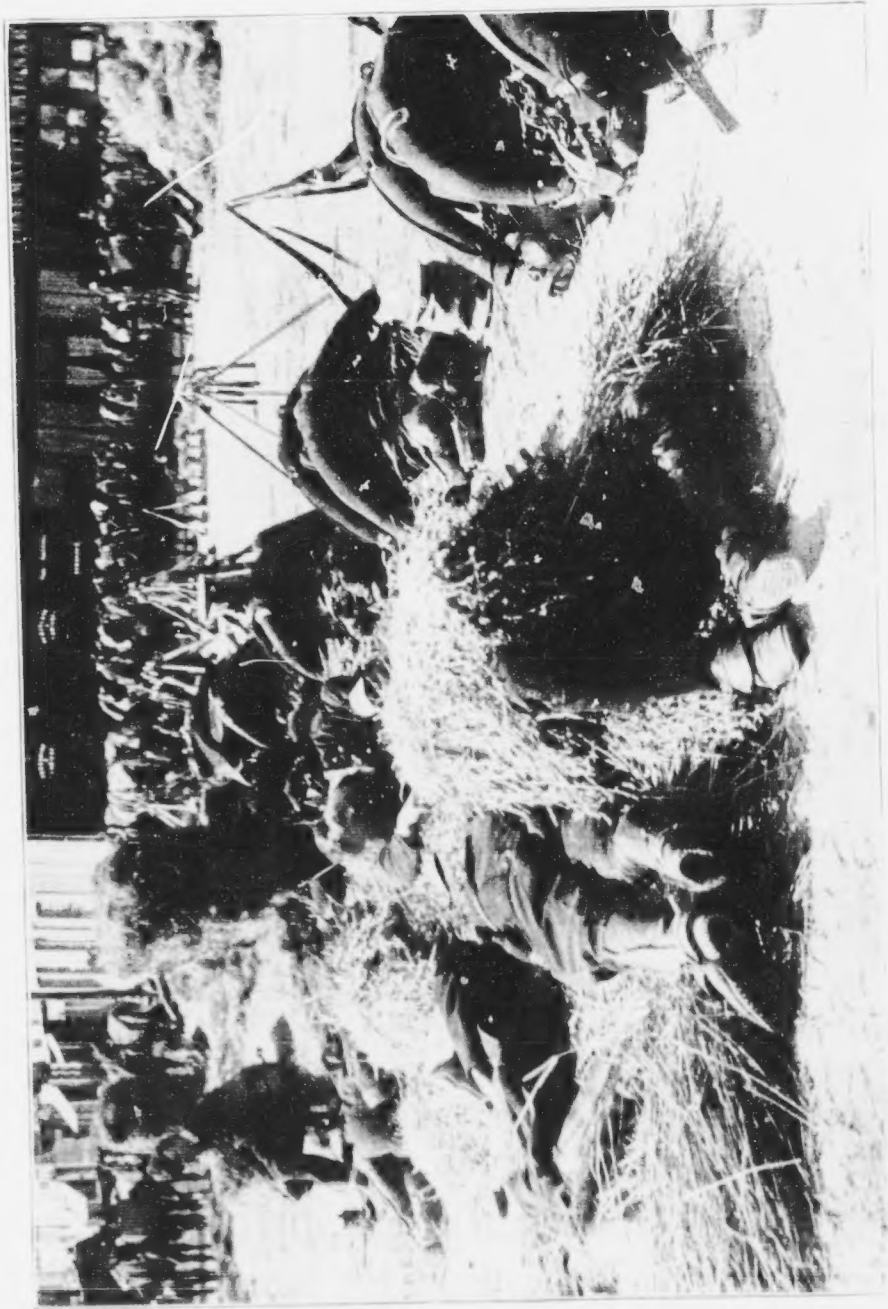
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1. Servian Soldiers in the Trenches.
2. British Grenadier Guards Off for the Front.

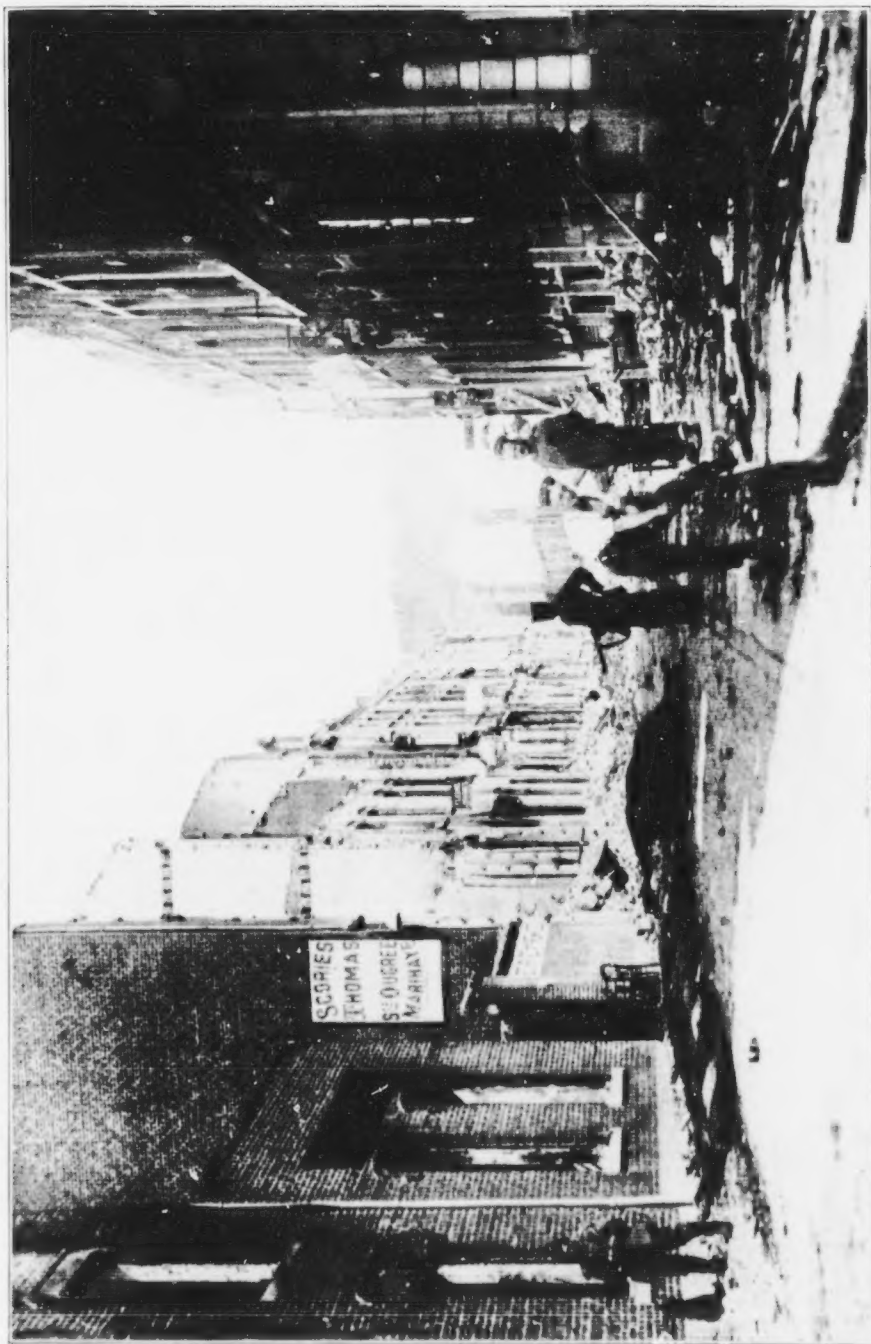


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1. Civic Guards Defending a Barricade in Suburbs of Brussels.
2. Belgian Soldiers Digging Trenches to Bury the Dead in a Harvest Field.



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French Cavalrymen Bivouacked in the Streets of Paris, Sleeping on the Folded of Their Mounts, Standing  
in the Background

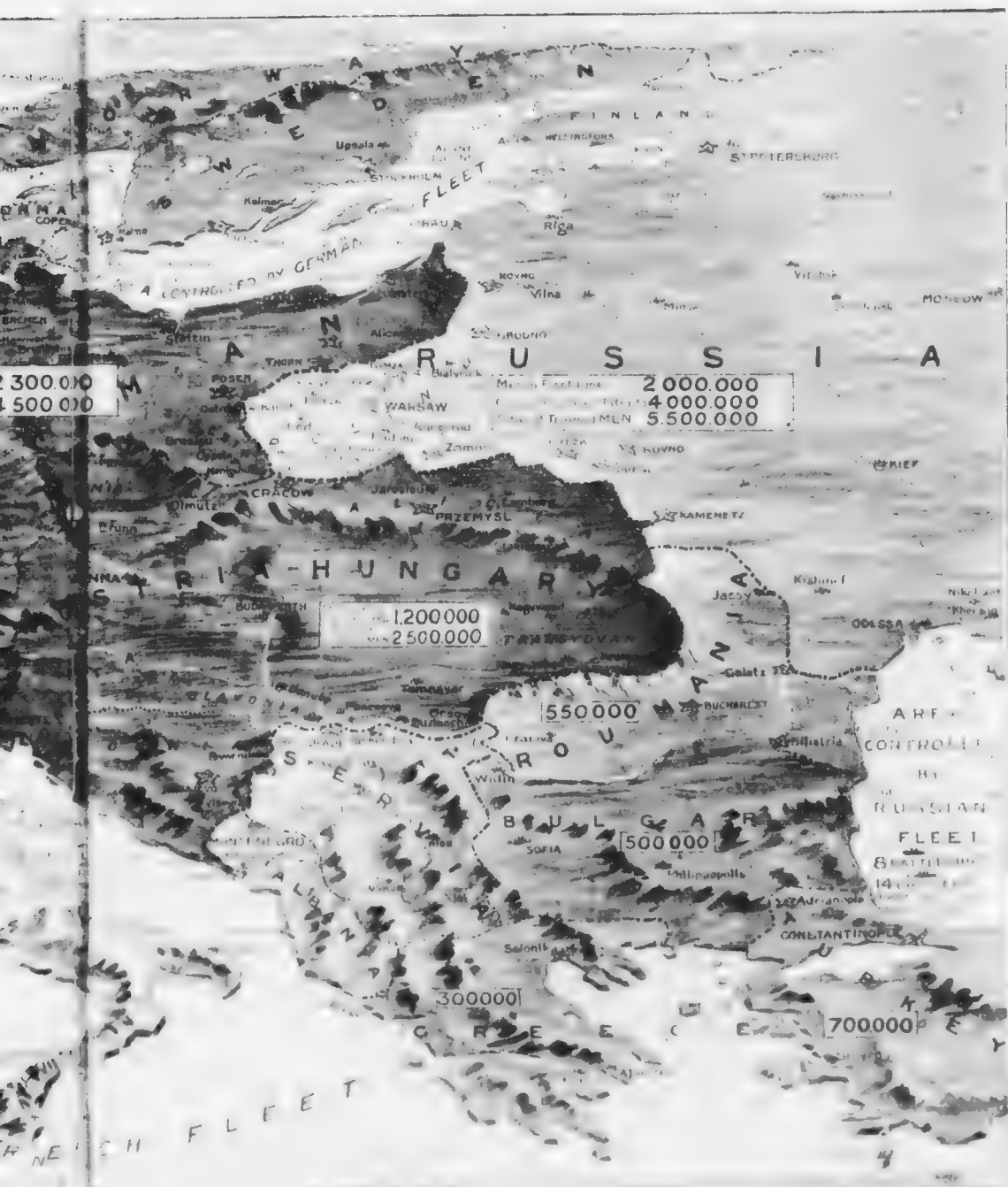


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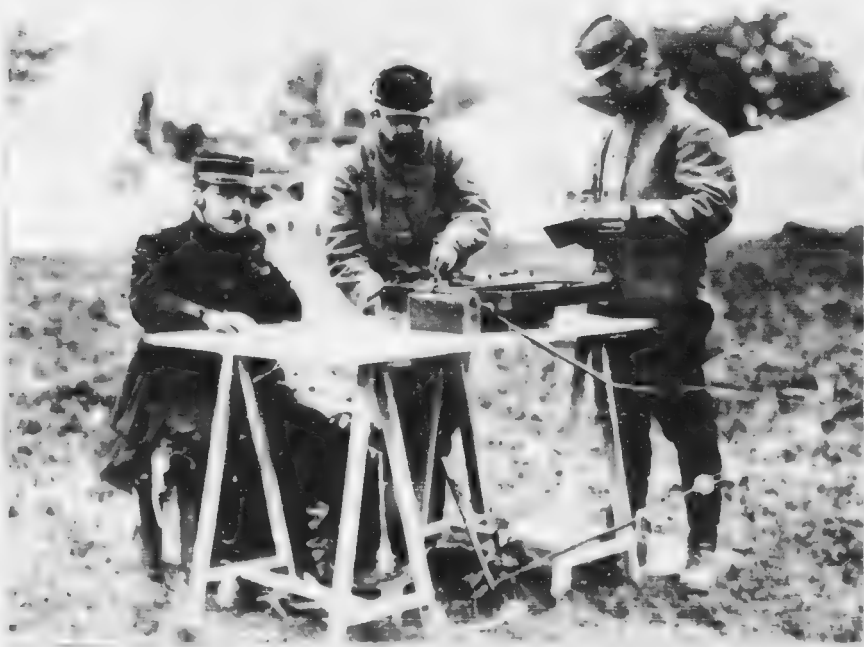
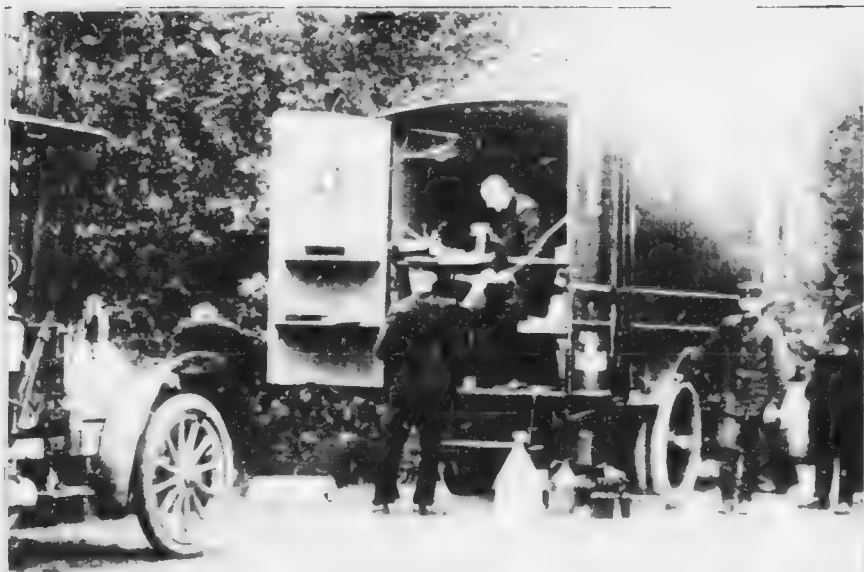
Scene of Ruin and Devastation in the City of Vise, Belgium, after Occupation by the Germans. Typical of Hundreds of Similar Scenes in Belgian Towns, Including Louvain, Dinant and Namur, Shelled and Burned by Kaiser's Troops in Revenge for Belgian Assistance.







forces of Europe at a Glance; Also All the Fortresses and Naval Bases.



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1. Motor-Propelled Field Kitchen in which the Meals of the Crown Prince of Germany were Prepared while Leading His Army
2. Field Telegraph Outfit at a Brigade Headquarters of the French Army



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1. A Heavy Field Gun of the British Artillery, Hauled into Action by Traction Engine.
2. New Armored Train Used by French Army, Equipped with Rapid Fire Guns, Conning Towers and Fighting Tops.



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1. French Air Scout Directing Movements of Field Artillery
2. French Riflemen Ambushed to Fire on German Aeroplane.





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**Red Cross Division of the German Army Preparing Food for the Wounded in a Field Hospital--In this Respect, as in all Others, the Field Equipment of the Germans is Perfect**



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1. Servian Red Cross Nurses Ministering to the Wounded.
2. German Ambulance Corps at Work After a Battle.



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1. French Cuirassier Being Fed by Belgian Woman.
2. Major Richardson of the British Army and Two of His Bloodhounds Used to Find Wounded Soldiers on Belgian Battlefields.



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BELGIAN SOLDIERS IN DEEP TRENCHES AT HOEFSTADE. MANY MILES OF SIMILAR TRENCHES WERE OCCUPIED BY THESE GALLANT DEFENDERS OF THEIR COUNTRY.



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HIGHLANDERS, HOLDING ON TO THE STIRRUPS OF THE SCOTS GREYS, CHARGING WITH THE CAVALRY IN THE BATTLE AT ST. QUENTIN.

**"A patched-up peace would only lead to another and still more terrible war." — LYMAN ABBOTT.**

# **THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR**

**A Thrilling Story of the Most Sanguinary Struggle of All  
the Ages, Its Battles and Strategy; with a Concise  
Account of the Causes that Led the  
Nations of Europe into the  
Awful Conflict**

By  
**THOMAS H. RUSSELL, A. M., LL. D.**

**Noted Historical and Military Writer, Member American Historical Association,  
Formerly of the British War Office; 2nd Devon (Prince of Wales' Own)  
Volunteers, and 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles**

With Introductory Chapter by  
**WILLIAM KING PATTISON**

**President of the British Empire Association, Etc.**

**Exciting Personal Experiences from the Bloodstained  
Battlefields of Europe**

**Over 100 Actual Photographs, Maps and Authentic Drawings**

**Special Article on "The Canadian Contingent" by  
JOHN A. COOPER,  
Editor "The Canadian Courier"**

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## DEDICATED

To all who love Liberty beyond the shadow of an oppressive Militarism that has counted its victims by the million; that takes no account of human life or human suffering; that hears unheeding the cries of the homeless, the hungry, and the naked; that strikes at women and children over the shoulder of the soldier in arms; that has devastated the fairest fields of Europe and wrecked her cities; that has added countless widows and orphans to the heavy burdens of war-taxed peoples; that kills in the name of God and knows no pity; that flaunts its piety in impious prayers for the blood of the foe; that has made a mockery of civilization and a laughing-stock of culture; that has transformed a paradise into a hell of death and disaster:—and all because the murderous engines of war stood ready and the bloated armies were prepared, to be hurled against each other when the mighty spake.

## THE COLORS.

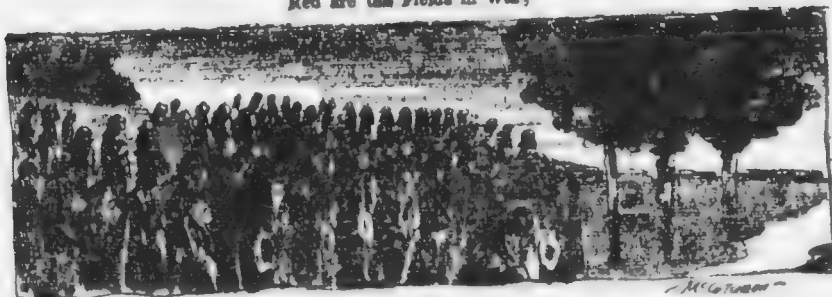
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Gold and Green are the Fields in Peace,



Red are the Fields in War;



Black are the Fields when the Mourning ceases,



And White for evermore.

Chicago Tribune

## PREFACE

In these days of tremendous action in Europe the public is eager for all forms of information regarding the momentous events that crowd the days—too eager to be content to await the conclusion of peace before studying the underlying causes of the widespread war and the records of its progress at every stage.

It is therefore timely to present a volume like this, dealing with the conditions that have produced the European crisis of 1914, with the mighty issues at stake for almost every Old World country, and with the developments of the military and naval operations throughout the territory affected. In doing so, due regard has been had to the super-seriousness of the subject from every standpoint.

In warfare, as in most other human affairs, there are always two or more sides to every story. The endeavor has been so to present the various sides in this book as to enable the reader to arrive at a fair judgment of the present situation and of the possibilities which the future has in store for the nations now locked in the deadliest struggle of ancient or modern times.

Under the new modern conditions of warfare it is a task of vastly greater difficulty than ever before to record its vicissitudes, especially those of a war so colossal in its proportions and so tremendous in its import as that which has shaken the powers of Europe to their foundations and threatens more than one mighty throne, more than one national existence.

But far sooner after the beginning of hostilities in 1914 than in any former struggle between great world powers the

contending forces came into actual contact with each other and the tale of horror began to pierce the double veil of military secrecy and censorship. The first bloody engagements in Belgium were reported within a few days after the German advance began. The French forces were active in their lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine within a week, and Serb-Austrian engagements were of daily occurrence. Before thirty days had elapsed stories of the actual occurrences behind the screen came from a multitude of sources besides the official reports. From the wounded and the escaping stragglers, from the home letters of officers and soldiers in the field, from correspondents permitted to visit the blood-stained battlefields, from the victors in the various engagements, from fleeing peasants and other non-combatants, and, above all, from the triumphant parades and onward pressing of the early conquerors, it became possible to gather and piece together the actual story of the war. And as the days went by and the mighty forces engaged in the east and in the west of the vast arena fought and bled and died in continuous strife, the material needed by the chronicler came rapidly to hand, so that it could be acceptably presented in a shape of permanent value.

In view of the fact that the subject is of absorbing interest to all the people of the American Continent, no matter what their origin or nationality may be, this record of the events of the world's greatest war is therefore put forth with some confidence that it will meet with wide acceptance and approval.

*Thos. H. Russell*



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## INTRODUCTORY

### THE MAELSTROM OF WAR

By WILLIAM KING PATTISON

**W**AR, hellish war—wanton, terrible, and horribly calamitous—has swirled hither and yon over the fairest regions of Europe, leaving in its wake death, devastation, ruin, starvation, and despair.

All previous conflicts sink into comparative insignificance in the face of this titanic struggle.

Like a mighty river that bursts its banks and sweeps resistless over the landscape, carrying away everything in the path of its torrential flood; like a great volcano whose raging fires vomit lava and destruction over all the country round about—so War, as it is waged today, sweeps in ruthless might over a vast area of territory, blotting out the sun with the smoke of its fury and the homes of the innocent with its iron hand.

It is not war, as we have known war in the past, that has overspread the continent of Europe with a pall of gloom in these latter days. It is a perfect maelstrom of war—war east and west and all around—catching all the nations in its terrific onrush and bringing grim realities of danger and of dread, as well as bitter loss, to all, even to those that have escaped from armed participation in the strife.

It is a murderous war—and the maelstrom of its making is a maelstrom of misery, of famine, of sack and outrage, of fields and crops destroyed and homes desolated. In its seething waters have been caught hundreds of thousands of defenseless women and little children, doomed to see no more their natural protectors—myriads of men in the prime of life, who upon a hundred battlefields—at the center of the maelstrom—have gone down for the last time.

Even the word "War" itself, with all its grim significance,

seems inadequate to express the awful scope of the struggle in Europe, with its absorbing interest for all humanity. As was well said by a Canadian writer early in September of this tragic year:

"Cossacks, Uhlans, and Africanders black as ebony, are on the firing lines of war among infuriated Serbs, bewildered Austrians, gallant Frenchmen, sturdy Germans, cool-headed Britishers and plucky Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. The regiments of the Maharajah of Bikanir and the Nizam of Hyderabad are mustering from India. Japanese gunners are pounding at the forts of Kiaochau. Battalions of aviators and dirigible-balloons are skirmishing in the clouds and dropping bombs into cities. Wireless messages are stuttering of victories and defeats, through the intangible ether which has been harnessed for war as never it was for peace.

"For the first time in the evolution of the world towards what used to be known as the millenium, every continent in the world and three-fourths of the world's civilized inhabitants are in a state of unparalleled impact of armaments, which, for want of a better word, is still described by the pitiful little monosyllable, 'War.'

"On every sea of the seven seas at once the gunboat pickets of the world are in action. The Great Bear joins with the Southern Cross and the red visage of Mars to watch this terrific upheaval of explosives.

"There is human, superhuman and subhuman interest in this war."

\* \* \*

Human interest in this war! When was there ever a situation in all the world so full of it? Why, as countless millions see it, it is a struggle for humanity, a struggle for human liberty as against autoeracy, a struggle of the many to rid themselves of the military domination of the few. Taking this view, what wonder then that they are highly resolved to carry on the struggle to the bitter end—to the last man and the last drop of blood!

Human interest! What inhabitant of North America, either of Canada or the United States, can read without emotion the story of the sufferings of little Belgium, gallant little



Belgium, in the dark days of 1914? How truly the little state has shown itself worthy of the independence it so stoutly defends! And how it has commanded our admiration! What a splendid exhibition of true patriotism—the kind that is not content to sit by the fireside and recite patriotic odes, but that snatches the rifle from the wall and drops into the trench or behind the street barricade to protect home and country against the invader!

\* \* \*

As I write, foreign soldiery overrun Belgium's territory, thousands of her troops lie dead on the fields of battle, her capital is occupied by an enemy, and her great seaport is threatened.

But it is an experience not new to the little nation whose misfortune consists in the fact that her territory lies in the midst of warring nations. Through centuries she has been the battlefield of Europe.

"Forty-four years ago," says a recent writer, "when other powers intervened and forced Prussia and France to respect her neutrality, Belgium became a haven for the wounded and a burial ground for the dead.

"Her interest in the present conflict is not direct, and yet she has suffered more than any of the great powers whose forces are struggling within her boundaries. Whatever the result of the present conflict, past wars have made her a veritable nation of sorrows.

"Since the days of Caesar Belgium has struggled in the grip of the god of wars. Her troops have fought almost every nation and have participated in some of the bloodiest battles in the history of the world.

"Her soil is steeped in the blood of Europe, her cities and her fortresses are wrapped close in the history of wars. Through five centuries her progress has felt the blighting hand of international conflicts.

"Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Namur, Charleroi, Ostend and the valleys of the Sambre and the Meuse—territory about which the present conflict has revolved—all were battle grounds of the long succession of wars which intersperse Belgian history."

## INTRODUCTORY

It is interesting to note that Belgium also was the theater in which the curtain was rung down on Napoleon's dreams of a world empire, at the end of the "hundred days" at Quatre Bras and finally at Waterloo.

It is well for us to remember that Belgium has laid the lives of her thousands of liberty-loving citizens upon the altar of a war from which—whatever the tide of victory—she can have no hope of gain.

Her sacrifices, at least, have been purely for patriotism. That is all! And this is the twentieth century. Verily some of the virtues of the fathers do survive, even in this "dollar age," to add human interest to the cruel business of war.

\* \* \*

And what a magnificent exhibition of patriotic devotion and sacrifice has been given by men (and women, too) of British birth or British descent in all the four quarters of the habitable globe!

Take the Dominion of Canada as an example. In all her cities, east and west, from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the far Pacific; in all her thriving towns and villages, where truest freedom reigns; and on her countless farms, capable of feeding empires—the spark of patriotism, ever glowing, burst into a living flame.

Did the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec do their share? And their maritime sisters, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island? Did Manitoba and British Columbia and the prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan measure up to the patriotic requirements of the hour? Let the appearance of the splendid contingent of Canadian troops in Europe give the answer—and the thousands of brave hearts ready, if need be, to step into the places of the fallen and keep the ranks up to full strength. Loyalty and patriotism are virtues universal in Canada.

\* \* \*

The Britons of the mother country, who have often speculated on the possibilities in the event of the GREAT CRISIS, so frequently predicted, have found their fondest hopes realized in the war of 1914. Their allies have been numerous and

powerful, with an enthusiasm for sacrifice never surpassed and rarely equaled in the world's history.

Russia's prompt and efficient advance to the firing line caused universal surprise, and without the valorous achievements, in the East, of the dashing Muscovites, who seem to have learned so much since their disaster at Mukden, the struggle in Belgium and France might have had a very different result.

Russia's old foe, Japan, was equally business-like, though necessarily less effective, in responding to the need of the hour.

France's allegiance was assured, as were her bravery and patriotism, but her magnificent fighting qualities and expert generalship have been displayed afresh in a way that has stirred both hemispheres, and the compatriots of Kitchener, Roberts and French are proud to be allied with the country of Joffre, Pau and Gallieni.

Belgium's immortal valor in the face of positive disaster lifts her to a high pinnacle of heroism, and the whole world has thrilled with admiration at her deeds. Britain's esteem is linked forever with an affection that will be demonstrated in a thousand substantial ways, and as long as the race endures, Britons will remember the almost superhuman devotion with which King Albert and his little army fought off the invader at Brussels, Liège and Antwerp.

The Motherland owes much to these foreign friends, but immeasurably more she owes to her friends within the Empire. Her foes counted for victory upon internal strife, but when the upheaval came, factionalism ceased and all ranks closed like magic to resist the common enemy. Canada offered all she had, both in men and money, as also did India, Africa and Australia. While divisions of recruits have drilled for the front, ships were loading with foodstuffs, and dozens of ocean liners were soon headed for English ports with the products of the great Dominions.

Britannia may have wondered how Europe would line up when the great struggle came, and she was not disappointed. She may have had misgivings at times about her far-scattered children, bound to her only by ties of blood and affection. Would they come to her aid at the supreme moment? We

have seen the answer; first, in the cargoes of flour and wheat from the fertile colonies, and, second, in the transports crowded with their best manhood, whose achievements on the field of battle have added another lustrous page to the glorious annals of the Empire.

As a Canadian by birth, who lived under the British flag for more than a quarter of a century and can trace his lineage through a long line of British ancestors, I am proud of the stand that Britain took at the outset of this struggle—proud that she fights for the performance of treaty obligations and the protection of a weak nation in the right against a great power in the wrong. I am proud, too, of Canada and her attitude in this crisis; and of the self-sacrificing devotion of her sons, who like myself detest a rampant militarism, but have the highest regard for liberty under the law. May their arms prosper until the day of a glorious peace!

*William Patterson*

President British Empire Association of Illinois.



ANSWERING THE CALL

—Daily Province (Vancouver.)



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1. Russian Troops Advancing Along Railway in Eastern Prussia.
2. French Grenadiers Making a Flank Attack in Open Order.



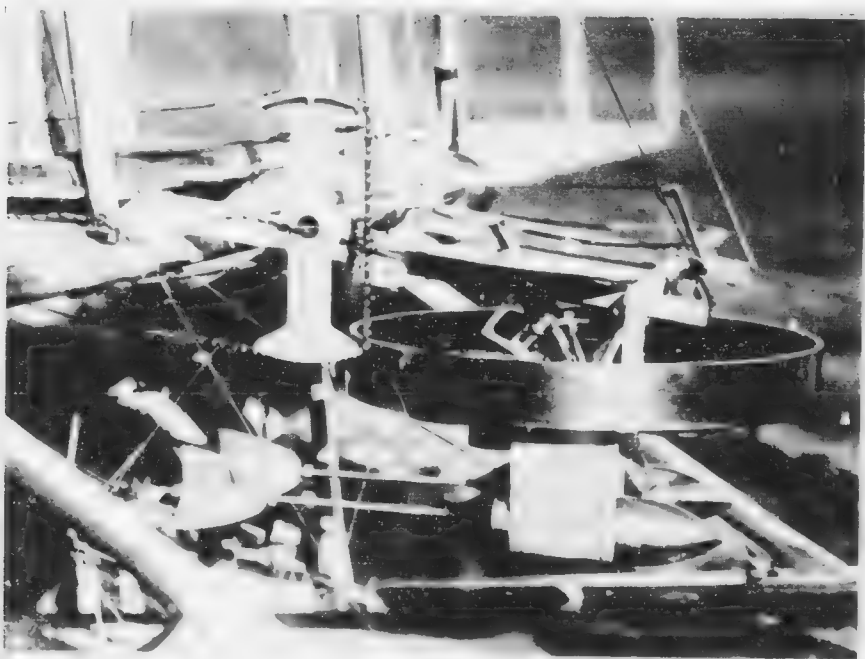
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1. German Ambulance Corps Removing Wounded from the Field

International News Service

2. The Horrors of War—Scene after Battle of Haagen





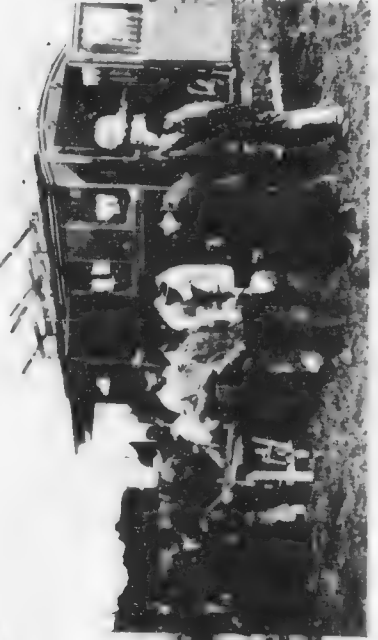
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1. Bomb-Throwing Device Used on German Aeroplanes—A Release Clutch  
Frees Bomb from Sling and Drops It  
Photo by Duck from Underwood & Underwood, New York
2. Motor Trucks Carrying Water Supply to French Troops at the Front.



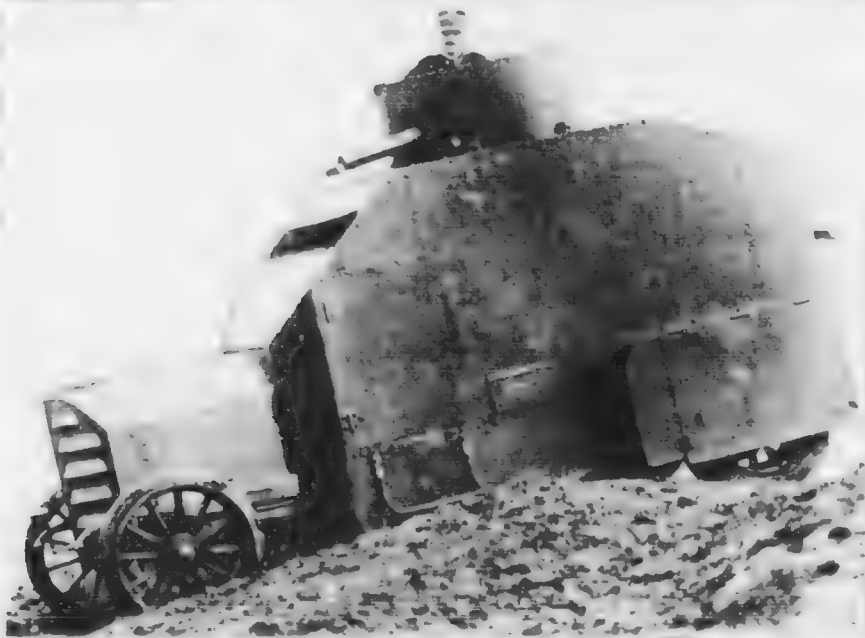
1. New French Army Glant Dirigible.

2. Auto-Trucks Used by French Army Aviators in the Field



1. The Speediest French Aeroplane—Record 125 Miles an Hour.

2. Field Repair Shop for French Army Aero-planes



1. Belgian Armored Motor Cars with Machine Gun.  
Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

2. Italian "Ironclad" on Wheels with Gun Turret.  
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1. FRENCH TURCOS DIVIDING THEIR GERMAN SPOILS AT MEAUX
2. BELGIANS CONGRATULATING PRIVATE LANGE, OF THE 12TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, WHO WAS DECORATED BY KING ALBERT FOR KILLING A GERMAN COLONEL AND FOURTEEN MEN AT HORSTAL, AUGUST 25



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Czar Nicholas of Russia and King George of England  
Enemies of the Kaiser now Fighting Against Him in the Bloodiest International Struggle



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM  
England's Famous General now Serving as Secre-  
tary of War



GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE  
Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in  
the Field



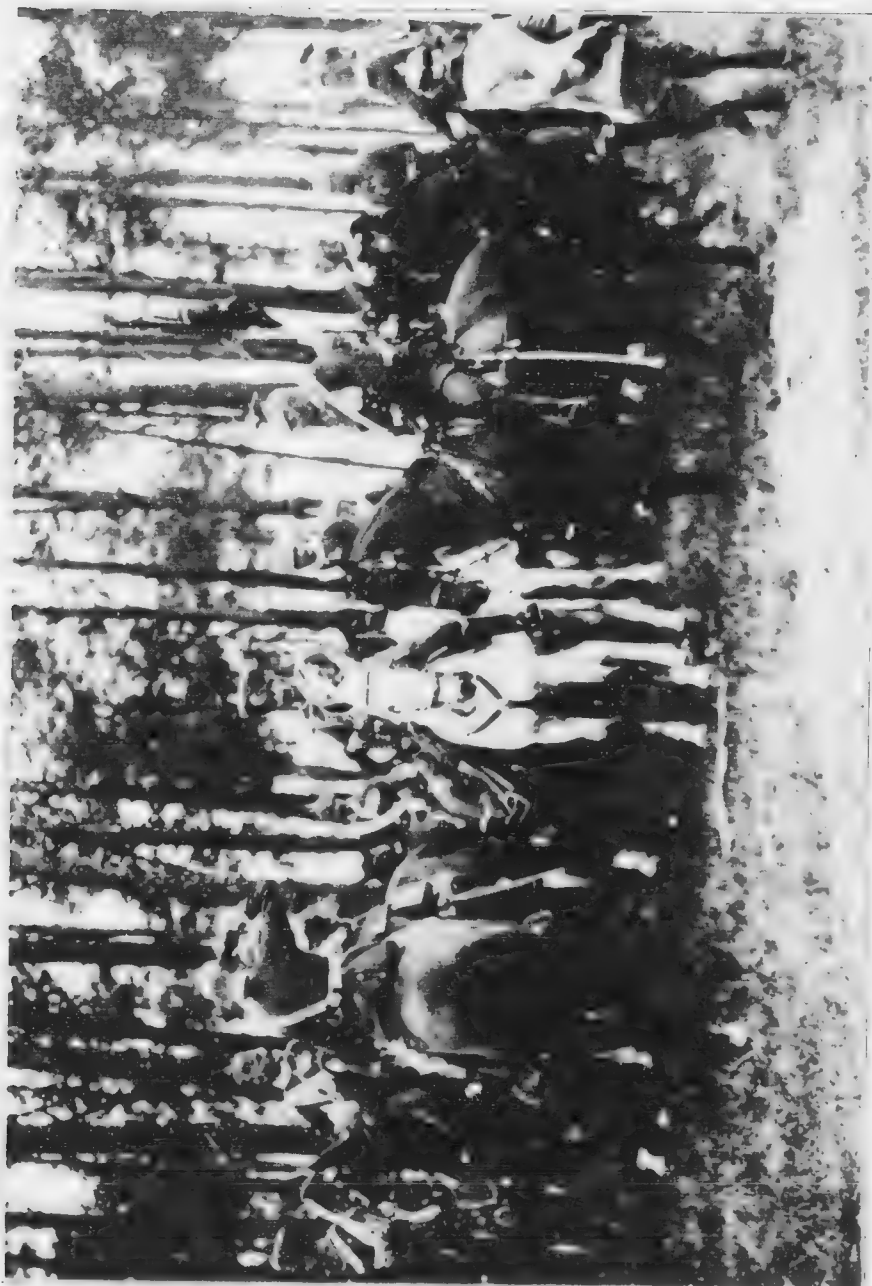


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.  
Kaiser Wilhelm in Conference with His Staff Officers, Receiving Reports and Planning the German Advance—  
Kaiser in Hussar Uniform on His Favorite White Charger



THE BATTLE OF MONS—CROSSING OF THE MONS-CONDE CANAL BY THE GERMAN PONTON COMPANIES

This was one of the most striking incidents in the defense of the British position at Mons. "The battle had become a positive butchery. Ten times the Germans succeeded in throwing pontoons over the water, and ten times the British artillery destroyed them. . . . The bodies of the dead were piled one upon another at several points."—Drawing by F. A. Matania for The Sphere.

Ten times the Germans succeeded in throwing pontoons over the water, and ten times the British artillery destroyed them. • • • The bodies of the dead were piled one upon another at several points."—Drawing by F. A. Matania for The Sphere.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

1. A Crack Canadian Regiment (Highlanders) Detraining at the Valcartier Mobilization Camp, Quebec, for Service in Europe.
2. A Trainload of Russian Troops En Route to the Prussian Frontier.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

Canada Sends Her Bravest Sons to Aid Mother Country in War Against Germany. The upper photo shows members of the 63rd Rifles of Halifax, N. S., ready for service. The lower shows officers of the first companies of volunteers; left to right, Capt. Logan, Lieut. Dennis, Capt. Clarke, Lieut. Jones.



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German Sailors Lowering Their Wounded into  
the Ship's Hospital

Belgian Soldier Wounded at Huy—An Early  
Victim of the War



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A Foraging Squad Returning to Camp with a Drove of Cattle Rounded Up to Feed One of the French Brigades—Fighting Armies Must be Fed





© International News Service.

1. Belgian Peasants, Made Homeless by War, Fleeing from the Germans at Tirlemont.
2. Refugees from Malines Using a Typical Belgian Dogcart in Their Flight.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

**Women Bear War's Greatest Burdens—Both French and German Women  
and Children were Compelled to Reap the Harvests of  
Grain as well as Sorrow**

## CHAPTER I

### CAUSES OF THE WAR

*National and Race Prejudices—The Triple Alliance—The Triple Entente—Tauton vs. Slav—Influence of Russian Diplomacy—Russia vs. Austria—Control of Balkan Seaports—England's Commercial Supremacy Challenged by Germany—Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria by a Serb.*

**W**ITHIN the space of less than a week from August 1, 1914, five of the six "great powers" of Europe became involved in a war that quickly developed into the greatest and most sanguinary struggle of all time. The European conflagration, long foreseen by statesmen and diplomats, and dreaded of all alike, had broken out.

Beginning with the thunder of Austrian guns at Belgrade, the reverberations of war were heard in every capital of the Old World. Austria's declaration of war against Serbia was followed by the alignment of Germany with its Teuton neighbor against the forces of Russia, France and England. Italy alone, of the six great powers, declined to align itself with its formal allies and made a determined effort at the outset to maintain its neutrality.

Soon the highways of Europe resounded with the hoofbeats and the tramp of marching hosts, with the rattle of arms and the rumble of artillery. Of such a war, once begun, no man could predict the end. But the world realized that it was a catastrophe of unparalleled proportions, a failure of civilization in its stronghold, a disaster to humanity.

For more than forty years the great powers of Europe had been at peace with one another. Though war had threatened now and then, diplomacy had avoided the actual outbreak. But that the dreaded conflict was inevitable had long been

by Germany, which, equally with France and England, had guaranteed it. This was done deliberately, without an atom of provocation. Hence our first and immediate occasion for going to war. Germany had no quarrel with Belgium, France or England, but made preparations to attack France through Luxemburg and Belgium and proposed to us that we stand aside and see Belgian neutrality violated and France crushed for no reason except to gratify German lust for power.

#### ENGLAND FIGHTS FOR HER EXISTENCE

"Belgium was invaded simply because it happened to bar the shortest road to Paris. Before Germany sent a man across the frontier it knew that if it violated Belgian neutrality England would enter the field. Even when it was evident to the whole of Europe that Germany had embarked on the enterprise for which it had been preparing for years, France, the first object of attack, kept its troops some miles from the frontier and waited for the Germans to take the first step in a war of pure aggression. Germany took advantage of this reluctance and pushed forward immense masses of troops into Belgium and France.

"We are fighting not only to fulfill our obligations to Belgium, but to preserve our own liberty and existence as a nation. Had Germany found us willing accomplices in her infamous scheme, had Belgium in the face of Germany's immense military power accepted the inevitable and made no resistance, France would or might be subdued. While we sat in disgraceful safety, the French colonies and fleet would be passed to the victors, who, established within thirty miles of the English coast, would possess with their allies a fleet and armies numerically larger than ours. Then when the time came for our downfall we should meet our fate without a friend in the world.

"Even in the short time since the breaking out of the war Germany has made it plain that its main object is the destruction of the British army, fleet and empire. Within the last few days Germany has suggested to France that it might secure peace on easy terms if it would join Germany in subduing Great Britain. The instant response to that attempt was the conclusion of an arrangement between France, Russia and

with its 300,000,000 people of different races and languages, a unity and enthusiasm which will make our ultimate victory assured."

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### A WAR FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY—ENGLAND VS. GERMANY

By Guglielmo Ferrero, the noted Italian Historian and Authority on Militarism.

In this gigantic war the combatants are actuated by different motives and for different interests. Each is acting with different means of offense and defense: each, in a word, occupies a position peculiar to itself.

Let us examine this important point: For what reason has England taken the field on the side of France?

In the speech he delivered in the house of commons on August 3, Sir Edward Grey clearly defined England's position among the belligerents. It was then still free from any obligations. The French and English general staffs had for some time been working out the plans of the eventual military operations that the two governments might have to carry out, if they should some day find themselves fighting side by side.

Everything was ready for an offensive and defensive alliance; but the two governments had not yet assumed reciprocal obligations of any kind.

On the evening of August 3, England could still declare itself neutral, and it would seem that Germany was still that very day trying to persuade it not to take up arms.

For what reason did England declare war on Germany on the day following?

The apparent reason was Belgium. On that very day the chancellor of the German empire announced in the Reichstag "that Germany would violate the neutrality of Belgium, because he who is fighting cannot heed international law." And the next day England sent to Germany the ultimatum: "Respect Belgium or go to war."

### BELGIUM THE PRETEXT

But Belgium was the pretext for the war rather than the reason—the magnificent pretext offered by Germany to the

## CHAPTER II

### HOW WAR WAS DECLARED

*Ultimatum by Austria to Serbia—War Declared by Austria—Russia Mobilizes—Germany Declares War on Russia August 1—France and England Involved—Germans Enter Belgium—Scenes in European Capitals.*

**O**N SUNDAY, June 28, 1914, a Servian student named Prinzep shot and killed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the thrones of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, in the streets of Serajevo, a town in Bosnia which the royal couple were visiting.

Nearly four weeks later, on July 23, the Austro-Hungarian government, fixing responsibility for the assassination upon Servian intrigues, presented to Servia a number of demands which formed a very drastic ultimatum, requiring compliance within forty-eight hours, with the alternative of war. Servia was required to condemn "the propaganda directed against Austria" and to take proceedings against all accessories to the plot against the Archduke Francis Ferdinand who were in Servia. Austrian delegates were to supervise the proceedings, and Servia was also to arrest certain Servian officials whose guilt was alleged. These exorbitant conditions made it quite obvious that no concessions on Servia's part would be accepted. It was a plain prelude to war.

Nevertheless, a virtual acceptance by Servia followed. Acting on the advice of Russia, Servia acceded to all that was required of her, making only two reservations of the most reasonable character. These reservations were found enough to serve as an excuse for war. Austria at once declared herself dissatisfied and though the actual declaration of war was

have received authentic news that France meant to attack Germany through this neutral territory. But in the Reichstag on August 4 the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, said:

"Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxemburg [an independent state] and are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true that the French Government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponent respects it. We knew, however, that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait, but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. So we were compelled to override the protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian governments. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

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GERMAN VERSION OF EVENTS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING WAR WITH  
FRANCE AND RUSSIA

In an official "white book" issued by the German government, on August 4, a few hours prior to the entrance of England into the arena, responsibility for the war in which Germany, Russia and France had engaged was placed squarely upon the shoulders of the Czar.

While negotiations looking to a peaceful way out of the difficulties were pending, Russia, it was charged, invaded Germany, and a few hours later France opened hostilities.

The German Emperor, it was set forth, in response to a suggestion from London and the appeal of the Russian monarch, was using his influence at Vienna to satisfy Russia regarding the intention of Austria in Serbia, but in that very hour Russia was mobilizing her army.

After a fruitless appeal to Emperor Nicholas to abandon his warlike preparations and so avert a peril to civilization,





BESET

—San Francisco Chronicle.

## CHAPTER III

### ARMED FORCES INVOLVED

*Strength of the Opposing Armies and Fleets—Millions of Men Under Arms—Attitude of Italy, Turkey and Greece—Organization of An Army—Heavy Artillery Used in the War.*

#### THE ARMIES OF EUROPE

Country	Peace Strength	Reserves	Total War Strength	Unorganized, But available For Duty
*Great Britain .....	254,500	476,000	730,000	2,000,000
Germany .....	870,000	4,430,000	5,200,000	1,000,000
*France .....	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Russia .....	1,290,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	5,200,000
Italy .....	250,000	950,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Belgium .....	42,000	180,000	222,000	400,000
*Netherlands .....	35,000	145,000	180,000	150,000
Denmark .....	14,000	56,000	70,000	125,000
Sweden .....	50,000	400,000	450,000	200,000
Norway .....	35,000	80,000	115,000	100,000
Bulgaria .....	60,500	320,000	380,000	100,000
Servia .....	32,000	208,000	240,000	60,000
Rumania .....	95,000	100,000	500,000	175,000
Switzerland .....	22,300	252,000	275,000	50,000
Turkey .....	400,000	300,000	700,000	2,000,000

\* In the case of Great Britain, "Peace strength" excludes the native Indian army of 175,000.

In the case of France, "Peace strength" includes colonial troops.

In the case of Netherlands, "Peace strength" is exclusive of the colonial army of 36,000.

#### THE NAVIES OF EUROPE

Country	Modern Battleships	Cruiser Battleships	Older Battleships	First-class Cruisers	Other Cruisers	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Officers and Men
Great Britain .....	29	10	38	42	70	227	58	85	137,500
Germany .....	19	7	20	9	45	141	47	30	66,783
France .....	17	0	15	18	13	87	173	90	60,621
Russia .....	9	4	8	6	9	105	23	48	52,463
Italy .....	8	0	8	7	13	35	73	20	33,095
Austria-Hungary .....	4	0	9	3	9	18	53	15	17,581
Sweden .....	0	0	0	1	0	8	51	7	5,715
Netherlands .....	0	0	6	0	11	8	33	8	11,164
Norway .....	0	0	0	1	4	3	26	5	1,003
Denmark .....	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	3	4,000

## CHAPTER V

### THE INVASION OF BELGIUM

*Belgians Rush to Defense of Their Frontier—Towns Bombarded and Burned—The Defense of Liège—A German Officer's Experience—An Englishman's Story—The Terrible Krupp Siege Guns—Destruction of Louvain—Fall of Namur—German Proclamation to Inhabitants.*

AT 10 o'clock on the night of August 2 German troops crossed the Belgian frontier, coming from Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, temporary headquarters of the general staff, and the bloody invasion of Belgium, involving the violation of its neutral treaty rights, began. Simultaneously the German forces entered the independent duchy of Luxembourg to the south, en route to the French border, and also came in touch with French outposts in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The events that followed in Belgium furnished a genuine surprise to the world. Instead of finding the Belgian people indifferent to the violation of their territory and the Belgian army only a slight obstacle in the road to Paris, as was probably expected by the German general staff, a most gallant and determined resistance was offered to the progress of the German hosts. The army of the little State was quickly mobilized for defense and its operations, while ineffectual in stopping the Kaiser's irresistible force, delayed its advance for three invaluable weeks, giving time for the complete mobilization of the French and for the landing of a British expeditionary force to co-operate with the latter in resisting the German approach to Paris.

Just across the Belgian border lay the little towns of Visé and Verviers, and these were the first objects of German attack and Belgian defense. Both were occupied after desperate resistance by the Belgians and Visé was partly demolished by

## INVASION OF BELGIUM

fire in reprisal, it was claimed, for the firing by civilians on the German invaders. The subsequent bombardment and burning of towns and villages by the Germans were explained in every case as measures of revenge for hostile acts on the part of non-combatants and intended to prevent their occurrence elsewhere by striking terror into the hearts of the Belgian populace. Whatever the pretext or the excuse, the historical fact remains that the result of the German progress



—From the Literary Digest—Copyright, 1914, by Funk & Wagnall Company.

## BELGIUM—THE FIRST BATTLEFIELD OF THE WAR

The map shows the more important railroad lines connecting the cities of Brussels, Antwerp and Namur and those of Northern France. Paris is 200 miles by rail from Brussels and 190 from Namur.

have been a secret product of the Krupp gun factories and were described by an American correspondent at Berlin in September as follows:

"The pinnacle of German war science is the 42-centimeter (16.5 inch) Krupp mortar, the most miraculous and powerful weapon designed in the history of war.

"The Krupp mortar is the one unique and astonishing product of this month of fighting. It has smashed apparently impregnable fortifications like those of Liège and Namur, has been battering at the perfect defenses of Antwerp, and is expected by German artillerists to blow open a roadway to Paris.

"Mentioned by thousands, the Krupp mortar is known only by a few. The gun was invented eight years ago, but only those in the confidence of the Krupps know who the inventor is. He may be marooned with his secret, for he holds in his grasp the destiny of Germany.

"For eight years the Krupps worked at the secret while guarding it with most rigorous precautions. This year they perfected it. This mortar fires the largest and most dangerous projectile ever shot from a weapon. In making it no single workman worked on more than one small piece, and one vital part of the machinery was made in Austria.

#### KEPT SECRET FROM COMMITTEE

"Even the artillery subcommittee of the Bundesrath was not informed this year. It was merely asked to withhold debate on the artillery situation, as something 'extraordinary' was being provided. That something extraordinary was first seen when the Liège forts, which could withstand any artillery fire known to Belgian officers, collapsed like shanties, burying hundreds of the garrison under the wreckage.

"At Namur the same story was repeated. I have just read an account in an English newspaper of the capture of Namur, in which it is said that two French regiments coming to the relief of the garrison, found such carnage that they retired in awe. But the surprise of the Belgians was no greater than that of the German artillery officers themselves, who watched incredulously the miracle of the Krupp mortar. All that the official dispatches told the German public was that 'the enemy had not reckoned on the power of our artillery.'

## CHAPTER VI

### SURRENDER OF BRUSSELS

*Belgian Capital Occupied by the Germans Without Bloodshed—Important Part Played by American Minister Brand Whitlock—March of the Kaiser's Troops Through the City—Belgian Forces Retreat to Antwerp—Zeppelin Attacks on Antwerp—Dinant and Termonde Fall.*

**A**FTER the usual reconnoissances by Uhlans and motorcycle scouts, the van of the German army arrived at Brussels, the capital city of Belgium, on August 20. The seat of government had been removed three days before to Antwerp. The French and Russian ministers also moved to Antwerp, leaving the affairs of their respective countries in the hands of the Spanish legation. Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, remained at Brussels and played an important part in negotiations which led to the unresisted occupation and march through the city by the Germans in force on August 21 and the consequent escape of Brussels from bombardment and probable ruin.

At the approach of the German army the inhabitants of the capital were stricken with fear of the outcome. When the Belgian civic guards and refugees began pouring into the city from the direction of Louvain, they brought stories of unspeakable German atrocities, maltreatment of old men and children, and the violation of women.

"The Belgian capital reeled with apprehension," said an American resident. "Within an hour the gaiety, the vivacity, and brilliancy of the city went out like a broken arclight. The radiance of the cafés was exchanged for darkness; whispering groups of residents broke up hurriedly and locked themselves into their homes, where they put up the shutters and drew in their tricolored Belgian flags.

on wheels, and in an hour had set up post-office wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of column, distributing letters, and at which soldiers posted picture post-cards.

"The infantry came in in files of five, two hundred men to each company; the Lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field-pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition-wagon taking twenty seconds in which to pass.

"The men of the infantry sang 'Fatherland, My Fatherland.' Between each line of song they took three steps. At times two thousand men were singing together in absolute rhythm and beat. When the melody gave way, the silence was broken only by the clomp of iron-shod boots, and then again the song rose. When the singing ceased the bands played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege-guns, the creaking of wheels, and of chains clanking against the cobblestones, and the sharp, bell-like voices of the bugles.

"For seven hours the army passed in such solid column that not once might taxicab or trolley-car pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghostlike. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward, they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who beat out the sparks were invisible.

"At mid night pack-wagons and siege-guns were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and bands playing jauntily. Whether they marched all night or not I do not know; but now for twenty-six hours the gray army has rumbled by with the mystery of fog and the pertinacity of a steam-roller."

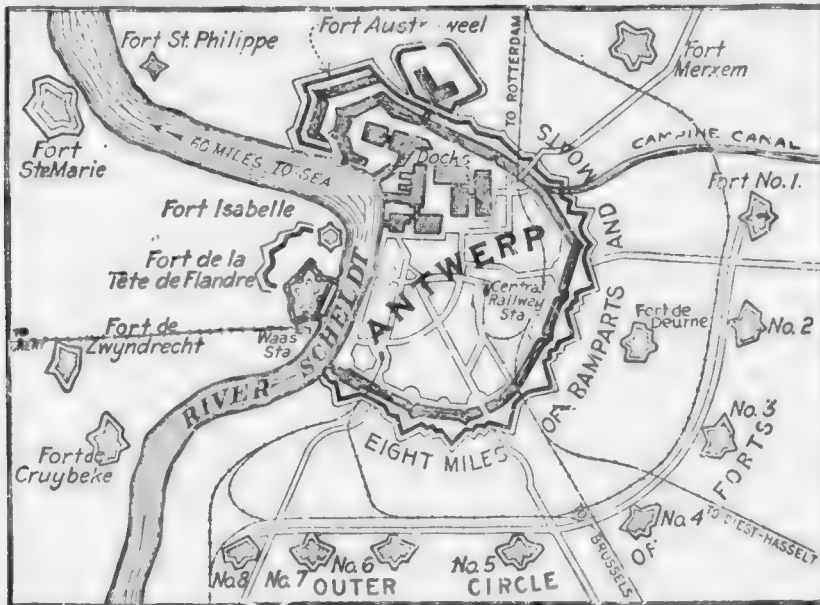
#### HISTORIC TREASURES OF BRUSSELS

The city of Brussels, thus occupied by the Germans, contains art treasures that are priceless. The museum and public galleries are filled with masterpieces of the Flemish and old Dutch school, while the royal library comprises 600,000 volumes, 100,000 manuscripts and 50,000 rare coins. Unquestionably the Brussels Museum is one of the most complete on the Continent.



lection of the city site, and this nature seems to have been transmitted to those who now operate the port.

In all of the jewelry shops of Antwerp can be found souvenir spoons of the hand of a man. The legend goes that long years ago a terrible giant levied a tax on all goods going up or coming down the river, to half the value of the goods. He cut off and threw into the River Scheldt the right hand of any person who infringed this tariff. The souvenir spoons relate



ANTWERP AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS

to this old yarn. In addition the Flemish word "antwerpen" is supposed to have originated in the word for hand and the word "werpen," to throw.

A lieutenant under Julius Cæsar is said to have gone to Antwerp and engaged the terrible giant in a battle. The giant's head was ordered severed from his body, and his hand was cut off and thrown into the river. This fable is incorporated in a statue that stands opposite the town hall in Antwerp.

dier outside their house? There were twenty-two bayonet wounds on the old man's face. I counted them. How about the little girl 2 years old who was shot while in her mother's arms by a Uhlan, and whose funeral I attended at Beystopdenberg? How about the old man who was hung from the rafters in his house by his hands and roasted to death by a bonfire being built under him?"

The general seemed somewhat taken aback by the amount and exactness of my data.

"Such things are horrible, if true," he said. "Of course our soldiers, like soldiers of all armies, sometimes get out of hand and do things which we would never tolerate if we knew it. At Louvain, for example, I sentenced two soldiers to twelve years' penal servitude apiece for assaulting a woman."

#### THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY INCIDENT

"Apropos of Louvain," I remarked, "why did you destroy the library? It was one of the literary storehouses of the world."

"We regretted that as much as any one else," answered the general. "It caught fire from burning houses and we could not save it."

"But why did you burn Louvain at all?" I asked.

"Because the townspeople fired on our troops. We actually found machine guns in some of the houses." And smashing his fist down on the table, he continued: "Whenever civilians fire upon our troops we will teach them a lasting lesson. If women and children insist on getting in the way of bullets, so much the worse for the women and children."

"How do you explain the bombardment of Antwerp by Zeppelins?" I queried.

#### EXPLAINS THE ZEPPELIN BOMBS

"Zeppelins have orders to drop their bombs only on fortifications and soldiers," he answered.

"As a matter of fact," I remarked, "they only destroyed private houses and civilians, several of them women. If one of those bombs had dropped 200 yards nearer my hotel I wouldn't be smoking one of your excellent cigars today."

"That is a calamity which I thank God didn't happen."

## CHAPTER VIII

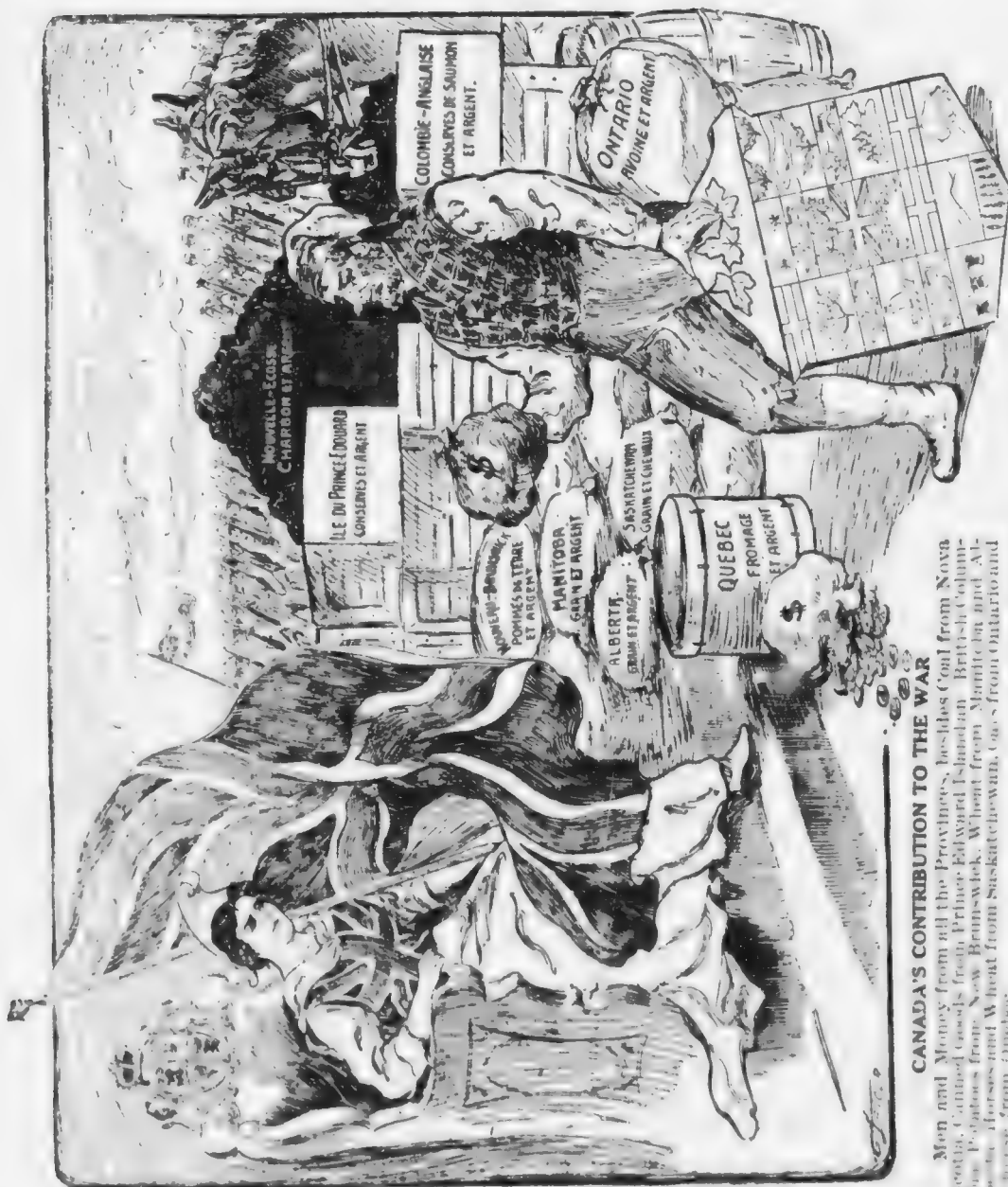
### BRITAIN RAISES AN ARMY

*Earl Kitchener Appointed Secretary for War—A New Volunteer Army—Expeditionary Force Landed in France—Field Marshal Sir John French in Command—Colonies Rally to Britain's Aid—The Canadian Contingent—Indian Troops Called For—Native Princes Offer Aid.*

**A**FTER the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany on August 4, the first important development in England was the appointment of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum as secretary of state for war. This portfolio had been previously held by the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, premier and first lord of the treasury. Lord Kitchener being the idol of the British army and most highly esteemed by the nation generally for his powers of organization and administration, as well as for his military fame, the appointment increased the confidence of the British people in the Liberal Government and awakened their enthusiasm for war. Parliament unanimously passed a vote of credit for \$500,000,000 on August 6.

Lord Kitchener immediately realized the serious nature of the task confronting his country as an ally of France against the military power of Germany. His first step was to increase the regular army. The first call was for 100,000 additional men. This was soon increased to 500,000. Within a month there were 429,000 voluntary enlistments and then a further call was made for 500,000 more, bringing the strength of the British army up to 1,854,000 men, a figure unprecedented for Great Britain.

The war fever grew apace in England. All classes of society furnished their quota to the colors for service in Belgium and France. The period of enlistment was "for the war" and a wave of patriotic fervor swept over the British Isles and over



### CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR

Men and Money from all the Provinces, besides Coal from Nova Scotia, Canned Goods from Prince Edward Island, British Columbia Potatoes from New Brunswick, Wheat from Manitoba and Alberta, Horses and Wheat from Saskatchewan, Cows from Ontario and Cheese from Quebec.

— La Presse, Montreal

...Horses and wheat from Saskatchewan, Cows from Ontario and  
...from Quebec.

- La Presse, Montreal

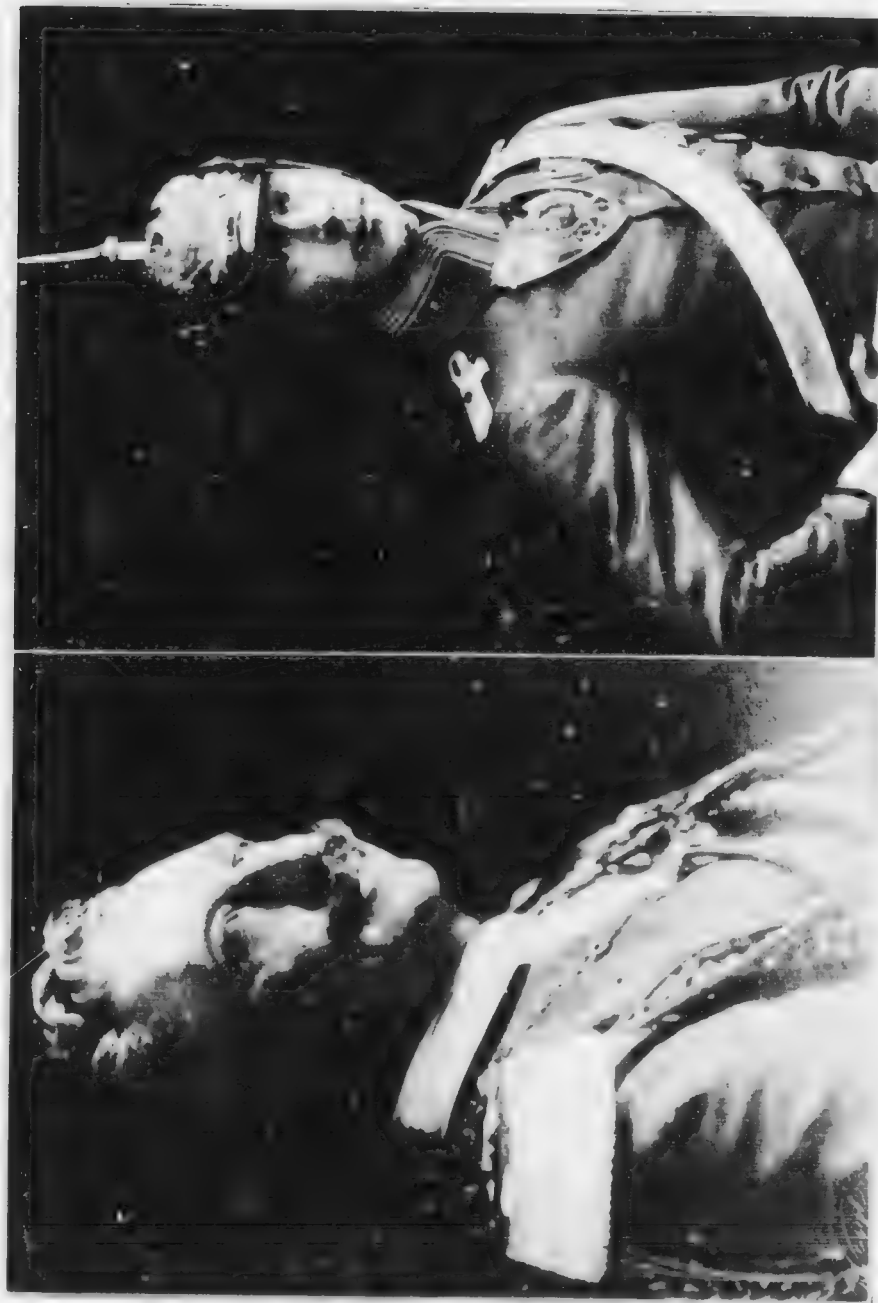


Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, the Great War Lord of Europe  
and His Eldest Son, Crown Prince Frederick William, Who Led His Army Through Belgium



Above—(Left) Archduke Frederick of Austria, in command of the Austrian forces.  
 (Right) General Count von Moltke, chief of German staff.  
 Below—(Left) Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne.  
 (Right) Baron von Hottendorf, chief of the Austrian staff, with military secretary.

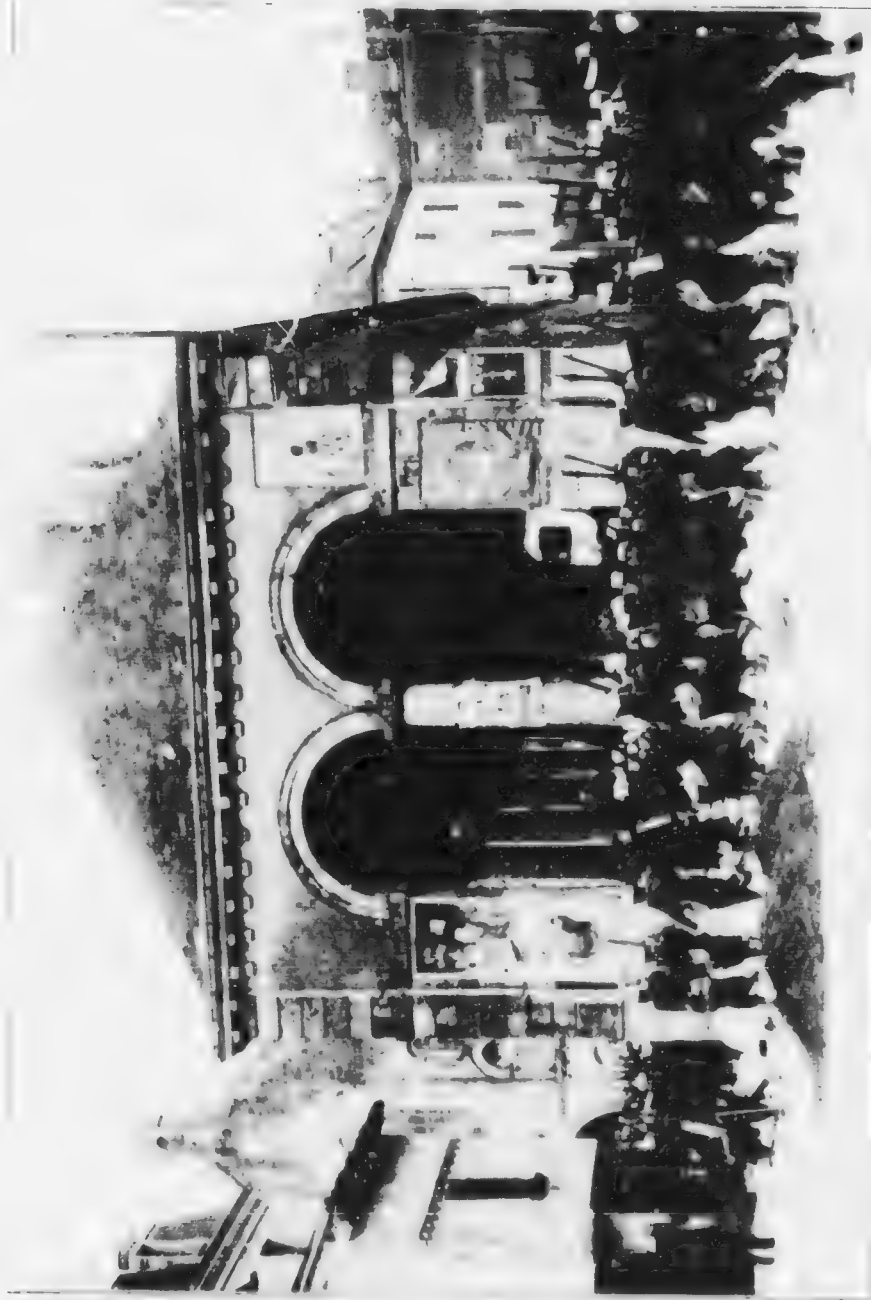


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

#### THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

1. An Inspection by the Late Archduke Francis Ferdinand
2. Conference of Officers During Bombardment of Belgrade





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French Infantry Marching to the Alsatian Border—Passing a German "Spy Sign," one of the Soup Advertisements Posted in France to Convey Certain Information to German Commanders

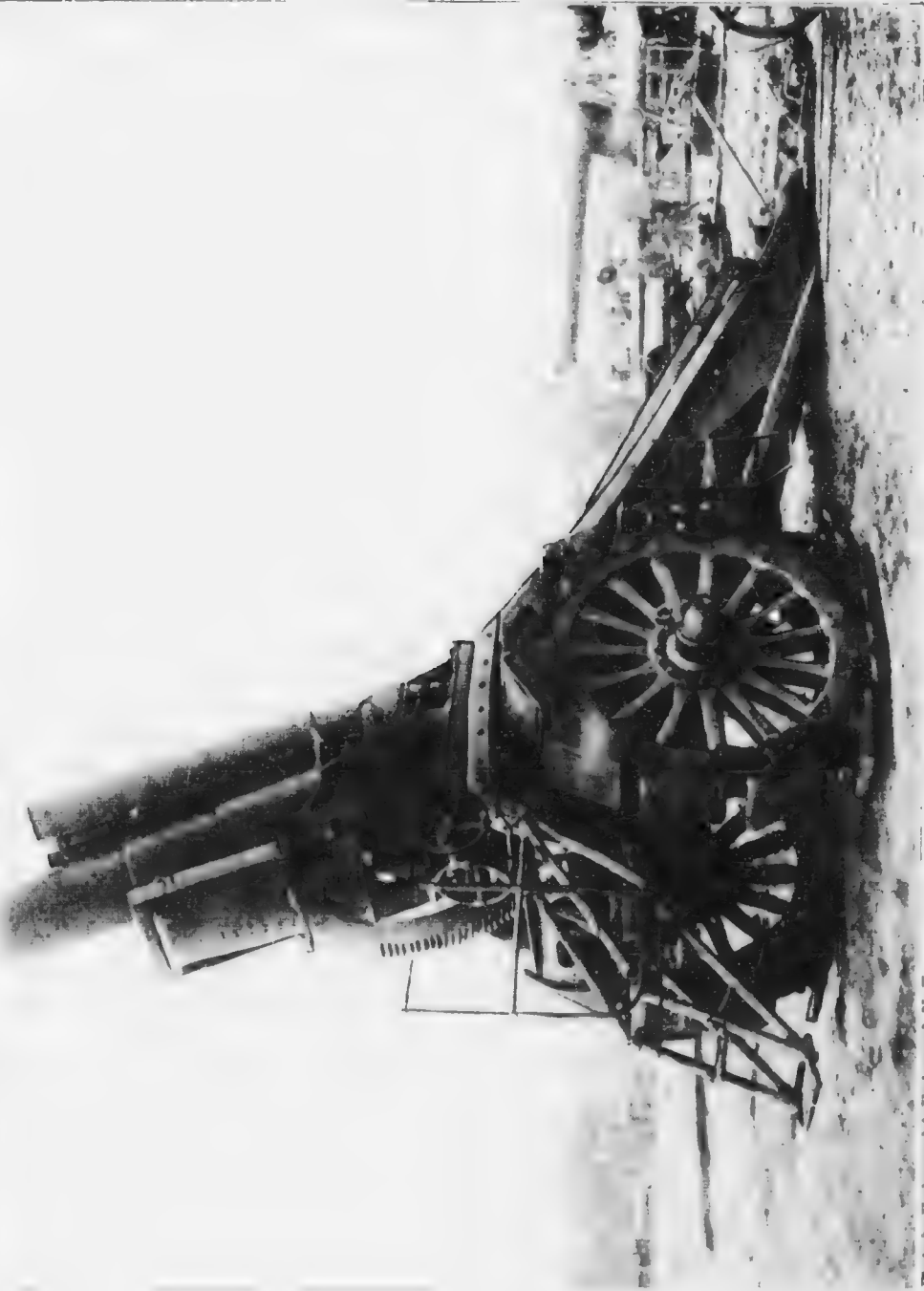
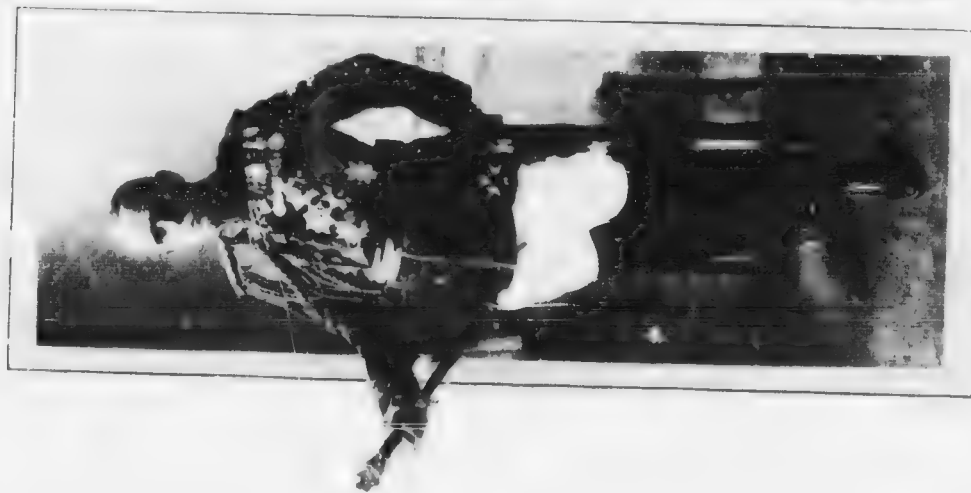


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

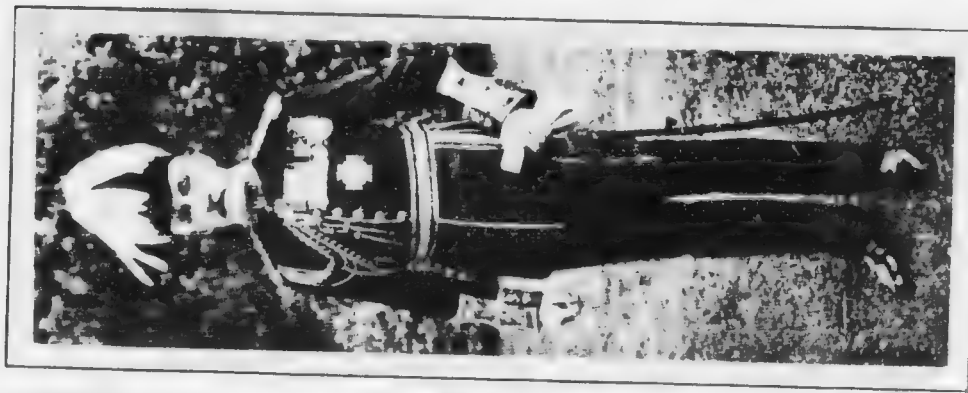
ONE OF THE HUGE KRUPP SIEGE MORTARS, GERMANY'S MOST POWERFUL WEAPON AGAINST FORTS



**FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN**  
**FRENCH**  
 Commander-in-chief of British forces  
 in France



**BRITISH ADMIRALS**  
 Upper—Sir John R. Jellicoe.  
 Lower—Sir George Callaghan.



**GENERAL SIR H. SMITH-**  
**DORRIEN**  
 Who saved the British army on its  
 retreat from Mons



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FRENCH DRAGOONS HELPING A WOUNDED COMRADE AT THE BATTLE OF ST. QUENTIN



Sun Printing and Publishing Assn.

A remarkable combined attack near Cambrai. Massed German brigade decimated at short range by masked French artillery and field guns, supported by British cavalry. This incident occurred during the retreat of the allies from Mons and Charleroi, a deadly trap being laid for the advancing German infantry. A desultory fire from the French infantry, stationed at intervals between the masked guns, drew the Germans across an intervening field. As the French rifle fire was purposely



at range  
occurred  
advancing  
between the  
purposely

diminished, a massed brigade of Germans proceeded to cross the fatal ground. When they were within a range of about 250 yards, the French artillery suddenly sent a hurricane of shrapnel through the German ranks, while the unmasked machine guns, it is said, literally cut many of the German infantrymen in two.—Drawn by H. W. Koekkek from sketches supplied by Dr. N. Monroe Hopkins, an eyewitness of the scene.



© International News service.

1. A Belgian Dog-Drawn Machine Gun at Liege.
2. Dog Artillery Getting into Position for Action on a Frontier Hilltop.





CHARGE OF THE BRITISH 9TH LANCERS ON A GERMAN BATTERY DURING THE  
BATTLE OF MONS

The battery had inflicted heavy losses on the British troops. All the gunners were cut down and the guns put out of action. Drawn by Dudley Tennant for The Graphic, from notes by a trooper.



THE ACTUAL FIRING LINE AT NOISSONS

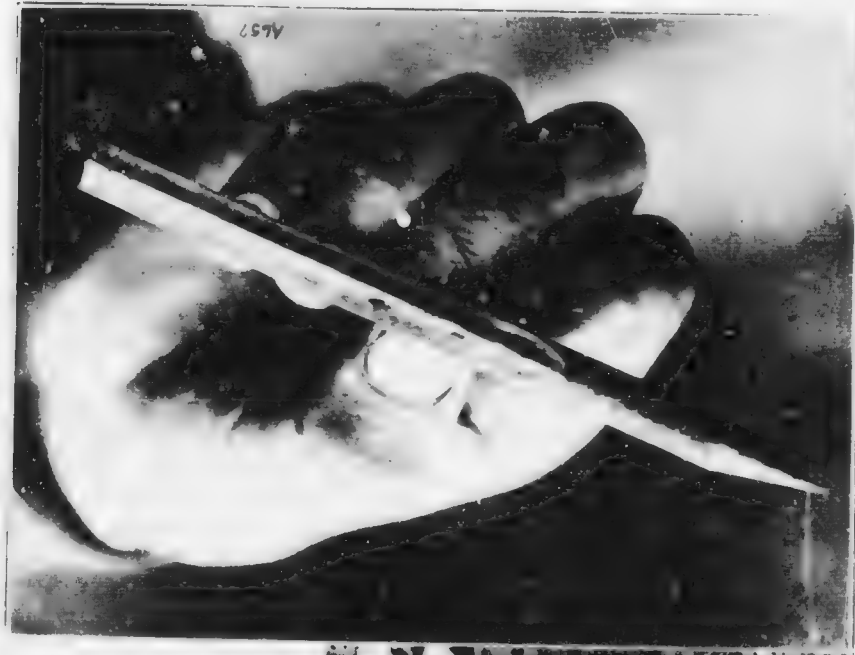
FRENCH INFANTRY PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE ACTUAL FIRING LINE AT NOISSONS

THE ACTUAL FIRING LINE AT SOISSONS



FIG. 1. THE ACTUAL FIRING LINE.

British army engaged in a battle of attrition driven out of the woods and smoke near Chantilly. The charge down the grassy slope of the ridge was the last. The woods had been set on fire by British artillery in order to smoke out a large force of Germans who had been in the forest. As soon as they emerged they were charged with destructive effect by the British and sustained heavy losses. (From a sketch by Frederick Atcher).



NEW DEADLY WEAPON USED BY FRENCH AVIATORS  
Steel Arrow about size of pencil. When dropped 3,000  
feet will penetrate a man from head to foot

NEW DEADLY WEAPON USED BY FRENCH AVIATORS  
Steel Arrow about size of pencil. When dropped 3,000  
feet will penetrate a man from head to foot

to 1 will participate in this from head to foot



Major General F. V. Coe, U.S.A., at the bridge, N.Y.

German Infantry Crossing Pontoon Bridge Constructed by Their Own Engineers with Materials Carried by Each Army Corps for that Purpose

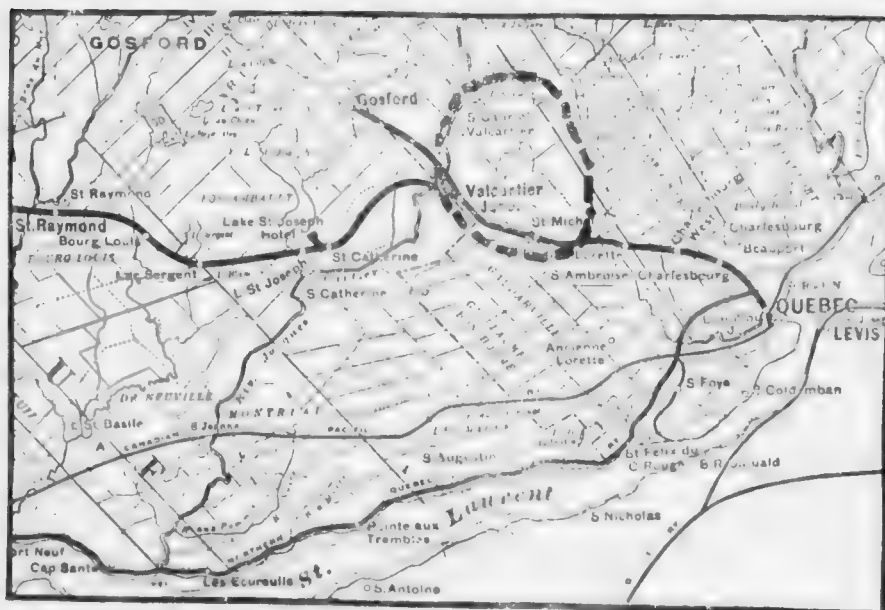


THE GERMAN FIELD GUNS.

French Artillery on the Firing Line. The Modern Field Guns of the French are as much as the Krupp guns of the Germans. Have Proved to be Terrible Weapons of Destruction.

"Canada may well be proud of this first contingent," said S. J. Duncan-Clark, who was an interested eyewitness of the scene. "It is a magnificent body of men, the pick of the Dominion's soldiery. Probably 75 per cent of them have seen action, and every one of them is a marksman."

"And Canada may well be proud of the efficiency that has converted a wilderness into a splendidly equipped and orderly



THE CANADIAN CONCENTRATION CAMP, VALCARTIER, QUEBEC

military camp. It was only a year ago that the Government purchased the big tract of level land that is now known to the world as Valcartier. Nothing had been done to fit it for military use until war broke out. Canada determined at once to take her place side by side with the mother country in fighting the empire's battles.

#### CAMP FACILITIES WERE IDEAL

"Since the 1st of August a railroad line has been built to the edge of the camp, which is sixteen miles from the City of



## CHAPTER IX

### EARLY BATTLES OF THE WAR

*Belgian Resistance to the German Advance—The Fighting at Visé, Haalen, Diest, Aerschot and Tirlemont—Mons and Charleroi the First Great Battles of the War—Allies Make a Gallant Stand, but Forced to Retire Across the French Border.*

FROM the first day of the German entry into Belgium brief and hazy reports of battles between the patriotic Belgians and the invaders came across the Atlantic. Many absurd and mischievous reports of repeated Belgian "victories" were received throughout the month of August. These were for the most part rendered ridiculous by the steady advance of the German troops. The resistance of the Belgians was gallant and persistent, but availed only to hinder and delay the German advance which it was powerless to stop. Up to August 23, there were no "victories" possible for either side, because never until then were the opposing armies definitely pitted against each other in an engagement in which one or the other must be broken.

All the time these Belgian "victories," which were no more than resistances to German reconnoissances, were being reported, the German line was not touched, and behind that line the Germans were methodically massing.

When they were ready they came on. The Belgian army retired from the Diest-Tirlemont line, from Aerschot and Louvain, from Brussels, because to have held these positions against the overwhelming force opposed to them would have meant certain destruction. The rearguards held each of these

"There! A blow in the breast, a tearing in the body, a fall with a loud cry and a terrible pain; there I lay one of the victims of this terrible day. My first sensation was anger at the blow, my second an expectation of seeing myself explode, for, judging by the sound of the ball, I believed I had a grenade in my body; then came the pain, and with it helplessness and falling.

"Oh, how frightful are those first moments! Where I was hit, how I was wounded, I could form no idea; I only felt that I could not stir, saw the battalion disappear from sight and myself alone on the ground, amid the fearful howling and whistling of the balls which were incessantly striking the ground around me.

"With difficulty could I turn my head a little, and saw behind me two soldiers attending on a third, who was lying on the ground. Of what happened I can give no account except that I cried for help several times as well as I could, for the pain and burning thirst had the upper hand. At last both of them ran to me, and with joy I recognized the doctor and hospital attendant of my company.

"'Where are you wounded?' was the first question. I could only point. My blouse was quickly opened, and in the middle of the breast a bloody wound was found. The balls still constantly whizzed around us; one struck the doctor's helmet, and immediately I felt a violent blow on the left arm. Another wound! With difficulty I was turned round, to look for the outlet of the bullet; but it was still in my body, near the spi. . . At last it was cut out. They were going away—'The wound in the arm, doctor.' This, fortunately, was looked for in vain; the ball had merely caused a blue spot and had sunk harmlessly into the ground.

"I extended my hand to the doctor and thanked him, as also the attendant, whom I commissioned to ask the sergeant to send word to my family. The doctor had carefully placed my cloak over me, with my helmet firmly on my head, in order in some measure to protect me from the leaden hail.

"Thus I lay alone with my own thoughts amid the most terrible fire for perhaps an hour and a half. All my thoughts, as far as pain and increasing weakness allowed, were fixed on

## CHAPTER X

### OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORTS

*Dispatches of the Wolff Telegraphic Agency as Given to the German People During the March on Paris—Reports of Military and Naval Operations from the Standpoint of the German General Staff.*

THE complete official reports of the German Wolff Telegraphic Agency, dealing with military operations up to the time when the German advance on Paris was checked are given below. These dispatches were carefully censored and while given out on the dates mentioned do not in all cases refer to engagements occurring on those dates. They present the German official version of the operations in the field, both east and west, as given to the German people, for whom they were prepared, and make an intensely interesting recital in comparison with the fuller and more highly colored reports that emanated from British, French and Russian sources during the same period. Naturally enough, nothing is said in these dispatches about the efficiency and gallantry of the forces of the enemy in the operations referred to.

#### START OF HOSTILITIES RELATED

AUG. 3.—The commander of the small cruiser Augsburg, Capt. Andreas Fisher, gives the following message by signal: "I am bombarding the war harbor of Libau and am in conflict with enemy's cruiser. I have laid mines. The war harbor of Libau is burning."

Luxemburg has been occupied by troops of the Eighth Army Corps to protect the German railroad there.

In the night of the 1st and 2d of August an enemy's airship was observed in flight from Ker Kerjeuich to Andemach. On the same night a hotelkeeper of Koche and his son made

## CHAPTER XI

### GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS

*Allies Withdraw for Ten Days, Disputing Every Inch of Ground With the Kaiser's Troops—Germans Push Their Way Through France in Three Main Columns—Official Reports of the Withdrawing Engagements—Paris Almost in Sight.*

**F**LUSHED with their successes over the Allies at Mons and Charleroi, the Germans pushed their advance toward the French capital with great celerity and vigor. During the last week of August and the first few days of September, it appeared inevitable that the experience of Paris in 1870-71 was to be repeated and that a siege of the city by the German forces would follow immediately.

It was conceded that the armies of the Allies had been forced back and that Paris was endangered. The German advance was general, all along the line. The flower of the Kaiser's army had marched through Belgium and pushed back the lines of the Allies to the formidable rows of fortifications that surround Paris. The Germans advanced in three main columns, constantly in touch with one another, from the right, passing through Mons, Cambrai and Amiens, to the extreme left in Lorraine. The center threatened Verdun, and from that point the right advance swept through Northern France like an opening fan, with the fortress of Verdun as the pivot.

Three million men were engaged in the main struggle. When the Germans first reached the Franco-Belgian frontier near Charleroi they were opposed by 700,000 French and 150,000 British troops. After being driven back the Allies began

vigorous effort was made by the Germans, which brought about a sharp action in the neighborhood of Compiègne. This action was fought principally by the 1st British Cavalry Brigade and the 4th Guards Brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack, which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them and until ten German guns had been captured. The brunt of this affair fell upon the Guards Brigade, which lost in killed and wounded about 300 men."

This affair was typical of the numerous rearguard engagements fought by both the British and the French forces during their retirement.

#### MASTERLY TACTICS IN RETIRING

Pressing hard upon the rear of the Allies for ten days was the greatest military machine that has ever been assembled in one cohesive force. Through Belgium had poured nearly 2,000,000 German troops, made up of about 800,000 first-line soldiers and more than 1,000,000 reserves. The twenty-six-hour march of part of the German army through Brussels was stunning evidence of the might of the "war machine," and despite fierce fighting all the way, the great army had never faltered in its 150-mile advance in Belgium.

But the numerical might of the German advance was matched by the masterly tactics of the Allies in retiring. By these tactics, in which General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, co-operated with the British field-marshal, Sir John French, the Allies prevented their lines being overwhelmed by the superior numbers of their foe, but the German right flank and center, strung out over a line more than 150 miles long, northeast of Paris, kept smashing on. Losses were frightfully heavy, but the Kaiser's order was "Take Paris!"

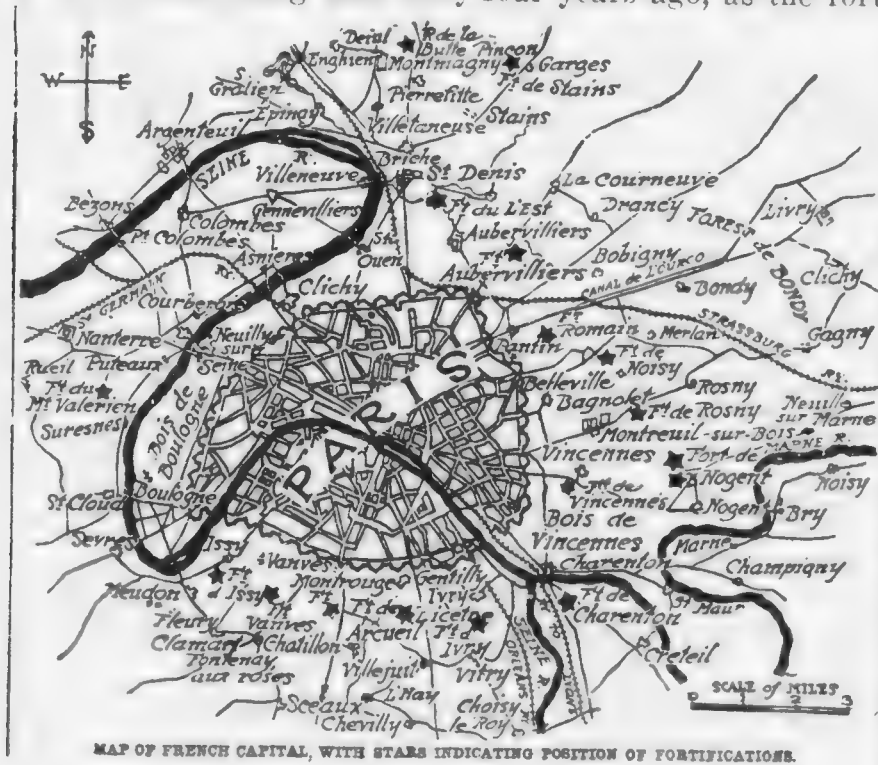
It was believed certain that the German general staff had staked everything on investing Paris immediately, by completely breaking down the opposition massed between the German lines and the city. Paris had therefore prepared for the siege, with her great circles of forts strengthened and her food supply replenished. Many of the residents fled the city in panic, fearing a repetition of the dread days of 1871, with their privation and distress, but the spirit of the French peo-

A radical change in the French military operations was put in effect after the Germans had swept in from Belgium, and had taken the cities of Lille, Roubaix, and Longwy. The French army had attempted to strike and shatter the Germans at their weakest point, and failed.

Paris prepared for the worst when the Kaiser's conquering army reached La Fère, about seventy miles away. From Amiens to La Fère the Germans pressed their attack hardest. As the Allies were seen to be gradually falling back, reserve troops were assembled in Paris and the forts put in readiness for siege.

#### THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS

Paris has one of the strongest fortification systems of any city in the world. The siege of the giant city would be a much greater undertaking than forty-four years ago, as the forti-

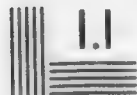






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## CHAPTER XII

### BATTLE OF THE MARNE

*German Plans Suddenly Changed—Direction of Advance Swings to the Southeast When Close to the French Capital—Successful Resistance by the Allies—The Prolonged Encounter at the Marne—Germans Retreat With Allies in Hot Pursuit for Many Miles.*

**S**UDDENLY the German plans were changed. With Paris almost in sight, almost within the range of their heavy artillery, the German forces on the right of the line on September 4 changed the direction of their advance to a southeasterly course, which would leave Paris to the west. The people of the gay capital, who for several days had been preparing themselves once more for the thunder of the Prussian guns, began to breathe more freely, while all the world wondered at the sudden and spectacular transformation in the conditions of the conflict.

What had happened? Why was the advance thus checked and the march on Paris abandoned? Was it a trick, designed to lead the Allies into a trap? Or were the German troops too exhausted by forced marches and lack of rest to face the determined resistance of the allied forces before Paris?

These were the questions on every tongue, on both sides of the Atlantic, while the military experts sought strategic reasons for the change in German plans.

When the movement towards the east began the right of the German forces moved through Beaumont and L'Isle towards Meaux, apparently with the intention of avoiding Paris. Their front some twenty-four hours later was found to be extending across the River Marne as far south as Cou-

lommiers and La Ferté-Gaucher, the two opposing lines at that time stretching between Paris on the left flank and Verdun on the right.

On Monday, September 7, there came news that the southward movement of the German army had been arrested, and that it had been forced back across the Marne to positions where the German right wing curved back from La Ferté-sous-Jouarre along the bank of the River Ourcq, a tributary of the Marne, to the northward of Château Thierry. All this territory forms part of the district known as the "Bassin de Paris."

Then came a turn in the tide of war and the German plans were temporarily lost sight of when the Allies assumed the offensive along the Marne and the Ourcq and the Germans began to fall back. For four days their retreat continued. Ten miles, thirty miles, forty-five miles, back toward the northeast and east the invaders retired and Paris was relieved. The tide of battle had thrown the Germans away from the French capital and Frenchmen believed their retirement was permanent.

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**BATTLE OF THE MARNE**

Important and interesting details of the battle of the Marne and the movements that preceded it are given in an official report compiled from information sent from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French (commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces), under date of September 11. This account describes the movements both of the British force and of the French armies in immediate touch with it. It carries the operations from the 4th to the 10th of September, both days inclusive, and says:

"The general position of our troops Sunday, September 6, was south of the River Marne, with the French forces in line on our right and left. Practically there had been no change since Saturday, September 5, which marked the end of our army's long retirement from the Belgian frontier through Northern France.

"On Friday, September 4, it became apparent that there was an alteration in the advance of almost the whole of the

and bayonets were dripping with blood. I felt hot spurts of blood in my face, of other men's blood, and as I paused to wipe them off, I saw a narrow stream of blood running along the barrel of my rifle.

"Such was the beginning of a summer day."

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### SCENES ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Writing from Sezanne a few days after the battle of the Marne a visitor to the battlefield described the conditions at that time as follows:

"The territory over which the battle of the Marne was fought is now a picture of devastation, abomination and death almost too awful to describe.

"Many sons of the fatherland are sleeping their last sleep in the open fields and in ditches where they fell or under hedges where they crawled after being caught by a rifle bullet or piece of shell, or where they sought shelter from the mad rush of the franc-tireurs, who have not lost their natural dexterity with the knife and who at close quarters frequently throw away their rifles and fight hand to hand.

"The German prisoners are being used on the battlefield in searching for and burying their dead comrades. Over the greater part of the huge battlefield there have been buried at least those who died in open trenches on the plateaus or on the high roads. The extensive forest area, however, has hardly been searched for bodies, although hundreds of both French and Germans must have sought refuge and died there. The difficulty of finding bodies is considerable on account of the undergrowth.

"Long lines of newly broken brown earth mark the graves of the victims. Some of these burial trenches are 150 yards long. The dead are placed shoulder to shoulder and often in layers. This gives some idea of the slaughter that took place in this battle.

"The peasants, who are rapidly coming back to the scene, are marking the grave trenches with crosses and planting flowers above or placing on them simple bouquets of dahlias, sunflowers and roses.

growing weaker. A charge at double quick was ordered, and we carried the first line of works.

"It was evident from that point that many of the enemy's guns had been destroyed. Not enough of them had been left to continue an effective defense, but the enemy was undiscouraged and tried to make up with rifle fire what it lacked in artillery.

#### LOSSES BECOME HEAVIER

"Between the first and second lines our losses were heavier than before, but under bayonet charges the enemy broke and fled in panic.

"Our troops entered the town at the enemy's heels. We ran into the town, despite our fatigue, with thunderous cheering.

"An episode which had much to do with ending the enemy's dogged resistance occurred during the fighting between the first and second lines. The Austrians in the hope of checking the Russian effort to encircle the town had thrown out a heavy screen of Slav troops with a backing of Magyars who had been ordered to shoot down the Slavs from behind if they showed any hesitation.

"This circumstance became known to the Russian commander, who ordered a terrific artillery fire over the heads of the Slavs and into the ranks of the Magyars. This well-directed fire set the whole line in panic."

More than 35,000 Austrians and Russian wounded were abandoned on the field of battle between Tarnow, Lemberg and Tarnopol owing to lack of means of transportation, according to reliable reports. Both armies declined to ask for an armistice for the burial of the dead and the collection of the wounded, each fearing to give an advantage to the other.

#### THE BATTLE BEFORE LEMBERG

The immense superiority of the Austrian forces east of Lemberg enabled the Austrians at first to adopt the offensive. As soon, however, as the Austrians realized the impossibility of an advance on Warsaw they concentrated their large and overwhelming forces in an attempt to outflank the right wing of the Russian army, which was drawing slowly but surely towards Lemberg. On the other Russian flank the two Rus-

sian army corps, after crossing the River Złota Lipa without much opposition, continued their advance to the River Knia Lipa, where they found the bridges had all been destroyed by the Austrian advance guards. Two bridges were constructed on the Rogarten-Halicz line, which enabled a crossing to be effected in spite of heavy and incessant artillery fire from the Austrian 24-centimeter guns.

Once across the river, the two Russian corps crossed the upper reaches of the River Boog and so approached the town of Lemberg from the east. The main Austrian army, how-



WHERE RUSSIA FIGHTS.  
Battle grounds of Eastern Prussia and of Galicia, where the Austrians were repeatedly defeated with heavy losses.

## CHAPTER XIV

### THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CAMPAIGN

*Declaration of War by Austria—Bombardment of Belgrade—  
Servian Capital Removed—Seasoned Soldiers of Serbia  
Give a Good Account of Themselves—Many Indecisive  
Engagements—Servians in Austrian Territory.*

**F**ORMAL declaration of war against Serbia was proclaimed by Austria on Tuesday, July 28. The text of the official announcement was as follows:

"The Royal Government of Serbia not having given a satisfactory reply to the note presented to it by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary finds it necessary itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to the force of arms. Austria-Hungary, therefore, considers itself from this moment in a state of war with Serbia."

This declaration was signed by Count Berchtold, the Austrian minister for foreign affairs.

The events that immediately preceded the declaration of war, as summarized in a previous chapter, were as follows:

On June 28 a Slav student who thought he was a patriot killed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, which had been lately made a province of Austria. An inquiry was begun in which evidence was introduced to show that the assassin's work was part of a plot for the revolt of the Southern Slav provinces of Austria, and that it was instigated by Servians, if not by the Servian Government. On July 23, however, before the investigation was completed, Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding that it use every means in its



## CHAPTER XV

### MILITARY LEADERS OF EUROPE

*Army Commanders and Staff Officers of the Nations at War—The Kaiser and His Family—Earl Kitchener and His Achievements—Field Marshal Sir John French—King Albert of Belgium—The French Commander-in-Chief—Others in High Command.*

#### KAISER WILHELM II. OF GERMANY

**W**ILLIAM II., christened Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was born January 27, 1859, at Berlin. He was the eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia, afterwards second German emperor, and of Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. When a boy of 10 he was appointed second lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards, and then studied for two years at Bonn. In 1885 he was appointed colonel of the Hussars of the Guard. On June 15, 1888, on the death of his father, he became third emperor of Germany and ninth king of Prussia. He married February 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Augustenburg. They had six sons and one daughter: Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882, the crown prince, who married June 6, 1905, Cecilia, Duchess of Mecklenburg; Eitel Friedrich, born July 7, 1883, who married Princess Charlotte of Oldenburg, February 27, 1906; Adalbert, born July 14, 1884; August Wilhelm, born January 29, 1887, who married Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein in 1907; Oskar, born July 27, 1888; Joachim, born December 17, 1890, and Victoria Luise, born September 13, 1892, who married Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, May 24, 1913.

During his reign of more than a quarter of a century Kaiser Wilhelm has gradually attained a position of command-

## 238 *MILITARY LEADERS OF EUROPE*

and grown apace. Her manufactures, commerce, wealth and culture have immeasurably increased. Now, in 1914, the German policy is being put to its severest test. The army itself is on trial. The mailed fist has fallen. Germany is surrounded by hostile armies and whether the Kaiser will be able to extricate himself, as did his illustrious ancestor, Frederick the Great, from a maze of enemies, remains to be seen.

### ANDREW CARNEGIE ON THE KAISER

It is interesting at this time to note the personal opinion of the Kaiser held by one who stands in the forefront of the world's movements toward universal peace—the man who built the Peace Palace at The Hague and has had many opportunities to study the personality of Emperor William. In an interview at New York on his return from Europe on September 25, when the war was seven weeks old, Andrew Carnegie said:

“I know the German emperor personally, and know him well. I know what he has done for the German people. It was not the Kaiser who brought on this terrible war. It was the Prussian military machine which forced him into it. It was not that the Kaiser was made the tool of militarism—tool is too weak a word for Emperor Wilhelm. It was that, strong as the Kaiser is, Prussian militarism was stronger.

“I pity the German emperor from the bottom of my heart. He did not want this war, despite what many are saying—despite appearances. He has done too much toward peace. He has done more for the German peoples than any other ruler. He has preached temperance. Recently, it will be remembered, he forbade more than the most temperate use of any drink by the army—and this applied to both officers and men.

“When the present Emperor of Germany assumed power, duelling in the army was common; there was an average of 120 or more fatal duels every year. Today there are none.

“The German emperor is responsible for labor pensions and for the awakening of the people along industrial lines; he has done too much along the lines of peace to be held responsible for this war. With nothing too bad to believe when it affects the ‘military professionals’ of Germany, I can believe

significant that tragic incident seemed. Two German airmen dead! Two German families flung into mourning! But the German hosts marched on, and the destruction of these human atoms of a mighty whole was of no military consequence.

#### MARCHED EIGHT ABBEAST AT AMAZING PACE

"Round a bend of the road came the vanguard, consisting of a big contingent of military cyclists, with rifles swung over their shoulders. Knowing the way was clear for them, they rode right through the village at a slow pace. Close behind came a regiment of cavalry, then field artillery. The horses were almost worn out and the drivers thrashed them until they maintained the pace that suited the requirements of a forced march. More cavalry and corps of various descriptions followed, and then the infantry.

"The road was wide, and they marched eight abreast. There seemed no end of them. Such typical German faces and figures! These men were short, rather than tall, but stalwart in form and with round heads and closely cropped hair. Their gray green uniforms were covered with dust. The rate of march was more than four miles an hour; probably a mile in thirteen minutes. Considering the weight of equipment, to which must be added the rifle, this speed is amazing, but it was clear their physical strength was being taxed to the uttermost.

"Some corps were singing sentimental German volkslieder. But many men were staggering along, barely able to hold their places in the ranks.

"There is no room in the German army for weaklings. They receive scant mercy from comrades or superiors. The non-commissioned officers are relentlessly stern in the maintenance of march discipline. They passed along the lines, cursing the lagging with a vigorous brutality that seemed to overawe them.

"I saw a young soldier, who looked like a youth of twenty, receive several severe blows from a non-commissioned officer because fatigue caused him to fall a little behind his rank and thus disarrange the marching machine. Other men who dropped by the wayside were prodded with bayonets until pain goaded them to fresh efforts. One private, accused of



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1. FRENCH RED CROSS DOG FINDING A WOUNDED SOLDIER ON THE BATTLEFIELD
2. RUINS OF HOUSES BURNED BY GERMANS AT MELLE—TYPICAL OF MANY  
SIMILAR SCENES THROUGHOUT BELGIUM



Copyright by N. Y. Herald Tribune.

A dramatic and pathetic episode in the four days' retreat of the British from Mons. How the wounded the wounded when German shells struck a Red Cross shelter in northern France. This picture is guaranteed to be a perfectly truthful and accurate presentation of what happened at 2.30 in the afternoon, between Le Cateau and Landreches, when a party of wounded soldiers were resting on the floor of a small church over which the Red Cross flag was floating. A German shell burst open the floor, destroying its G. this arch; further shells continued to burst upon the building, and so the wounded men, hearing as fast as they could their more severely wounded comrades along with them, fled to a more sheltered spot. Drawn by F. Maiton, a from material supplied by a wounded soldier in the London Hospital.

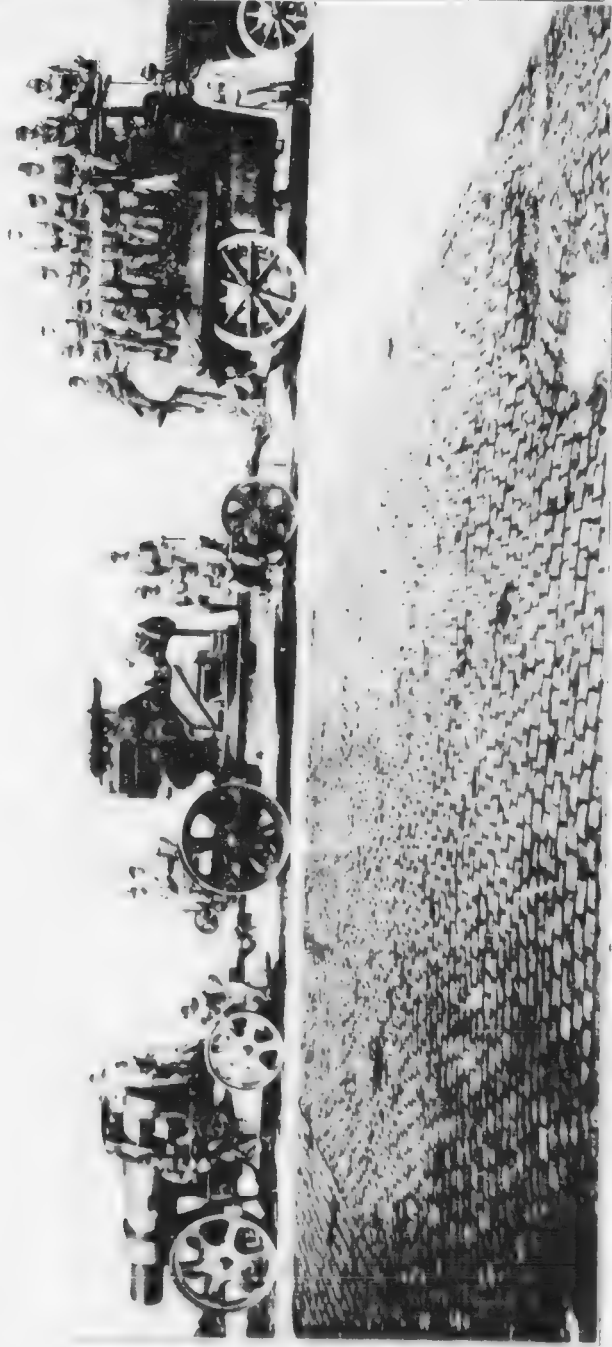
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BRITISH ARTILLERY GOING INTO ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF MONS



GERMANS VS. FRENCHMEN—THE CUT AND THRUST OF A CAVALRY ENCOUNTER.  
Drawn by F. Mata via for The Sphere.



ONE OF THE GREAT GERMAN 16-INCH SIEGE GUNS USED AT ANTWERP.

The above photograph shows the gun train complete, ready for transportation. The motive power is furnished by the powerful motor truck at the right, which also carries most of the artillerists forming the gun crew. About thirty men are needed to manipulate the gun in action. The huge shells and ammunition are conveyed in separate trucks or caissons. As a fort wrecker this powerful piece of ordnance is most effective. Its total weight is nearly 100 tons. The gun proper is at the left and its Krupp sliding launch can be plainly seen at the side. In the center is the gun carriage with its very powerful recoil apparatus. When the gun is in action these two sections are joined, being so constructed as to fit together readily. The bursting projectiles were called by the British soldiers "Black Maria" and "Coal boxes" from the thick black smoke they produced. These epithets ignored their awful death-dealing qualities.





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**WHERE A FRENCH REGIMENT WAS ANNIHILATED.**

In the forest of Mesnil, near Peronne, a regiment of French infantry was surprised by the Germans and completely annihilated. A gruesome spectacle was presented in the forest next day, as this photograph, with its rows of dead, bears

## The Roll of Honour :

OFFICERS WHO  
HAVE FALLEN



The portraits printed above are those of a few of the British officers who lost their lives in the fighting during the early period of the war. Most of them were the sons of famous fighting families, names known throughout the British Empire. For many weeks the London Illustrated papers published several pages a week similar to the above, and in some cases the appearance of these portraits of the dead gave relatives and friends the first intimation of their loss. The casualties among British officers have been especially heavy, but all the warring nations have sustained similar losses of their best and bravest sons.



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#### BRITISH VICTIMS OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

Scene at the burial of forty-three British sailors whose bodies drifted ashore at Gravenzande (Hook of Holland) and were all buried in one grave. They were men of the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, sunk by a submarine, 1,400 men in all perishing in the disaster



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Highlanders driving the German enemy into the ancient artificial fishponds near Ermenonville, in the forest between Compiègne and Chantilly. One of the fiercest hand-to-hand encounters that can be imagined took place in this normally secluded and peaceful spot. During the battle a Highland regiment, driving the enemy back through the woods, hurled a number of them straight into the



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fishponds. The Highlanders followed them into the water and there was fierce work with bayonet and rifle. Numbers of the Germans were bayoneted, while others were shot down or drowned in the water, which soon teemed with corpses.—Drawn by A. C. Michel from a sketch by L. d'eric Villiers.



THE FIRST FRENCH SOLDIER, tempted by the payment to him of a hundred francs, signaled a message to the Germans giving them the position of the French batteries near Rheims. He was the first French traitor of the war, and being caught in the act met an ignominious death by the roadside. Over his head was hung a placard with the word "Espion" (spy), and he was tied to a post that all might see how his treachery was punished.





#### FOUNDERING OF THE BRITISH CRUISER "ABOUKIR."

A few minutes after the "Aboukir" was struck by a torpedo from the German submarine U-9 on Sept. 22, 1914, she listed to port at an angle of 45 degrees and the captain sang out from the bridge, "Every man for himself!" The drawing depicts the scene that followed, as described by a survivor. Two-thirds of the crew of 650 were drowned or killed by the explosion. The boats of the cruisers Hogue and Cressy, which were soon after also torpedoed and sunk, are seen coming to the rescue. The total loss was over 1,400 lives.—Drawn by Charles Dixon, R. I., for The Graphic.





Scenes at the Great Canadian Mobilization Camp at Valcartier, Quebec, with the Laurentian Hills in the Distance. The Camp Comprises 20,000 Acres of Ground for Training Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery



International News Service

# KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

Standing in the market place at Fumes, talking with one of the French General Staff.



CHRISTMAS PARTY IN GERMAN TRENCHES  
German soldiers enjoying Christmas Tree Spread



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

# HARDSHIPS OF WAR IN WINTER

German officers resting in snow-covered trenches after battle of Parkenstein, Poland.



International News Service

#### IN WINTER TRENCHES

Group of Belgians huddled around small camp-fire in trench. Depicts manner in which millions of soldiers are wintering along the fighting lines.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES

*President Wilson's Plea for Calm and Impartial Behavior of Citizens—Proclamation of Neutrality—Early Offer of Mediation—Reception of the Belgian Commission—The National Day of Prayer for Peace.*

ON August 3 President Wilson, speaking to the press correspondents at the White House, made a strong plea that the people of the United States remain calm and self-possessed in the face of the European war crisis.

"It is extremely necessary, it is manifestly necessary in the present state of affairs on the other side of the water," he said, "that you should be extremely careful not to add in any way to the excitement. Of course the European world is in a highly excited state of mind, but the excitement ought not to spread to the United States.

"So far as we are concerned this crisis is no cause for excitement. There is great inconvenience for the time being in the money market, and in our exchanges, and temporarily, in the handling of our crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and to straighten everything out without any material difficulty. The only thing that can possibly prevent it is unreasonable apprehension and excitement.

"If I might make a suggestion to you, gentlemen, therefore, I would urge you not to give currency to any unverified rumor or to anything that would tend to create or add to excitement.

"The situation in Europe is perhaps the gravest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern times, but it need not affect the United States unfavorably in the long run. Not



—Chicago Herald, Oct. 4, 1914.



## CHAPTER XIX

### THE MYSTERY OF THE FLEETS

*Movements of British Battleships Veiled in Secrecy—German Dreadnoughts in North Sea and Baltic Ports—Activity of Smaller Craft—English Keep Trade Routes Open.—Several Minor Battles at Sea.*

**S**HORTLY before war was declared a great review of the British navy was held at Spithead, on the English Channel, when several hundred vessels were gathered in mighty array for inspection by King George and the lords of the Admiralty. The salutes they fired had hardly ceased to reverberate along the shores of the Channel when the momentous struggle was on. It found the British fleet fully mobilized and ready for action. The ships had their magazines filled, their bunkers and oil tanks charged, their victualing completed, and last, but not least, their full crews aboard.

Then, without a moment's delay, they disappeared, under orders to proceed to stations in the North Sea, to cruise in the Channel, the Atlantic or the Mediterranean; to keep trade routes open for British and neutral ships and capture or destroy the ships of the enemy. Silently and swiftly they sailed, and for weeks the world knew little or nothing of their movements or whereabouts.

Mystery equally deep shrouded the German fleet. In all probability it lay under the guns of the coast cities and forts of Germany, but nothing definite was permitted to leak out. The test of the two great navies, the supreme test of dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts, failed to materialize, and for weeks the people of Great Britain and Germany could only wonder what had become of their naval forces and why they did not come into contact with each other. A few minor engagements in the North Sea, in which light cruisers and

**THREE BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK**

On Tuesday morning, September 22, the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. Each of the vessels carried a crew of about 650 men, and the total of the death roll was about 1,400.

The three cruisers had for some time been patrolling the North Sea. Soon after 6 o'clock in the morning the Aboukir suddenly felt a shock on the port side. A dull explosion was heard and a column of water was thrown up mast high. The explosion wrecked the stokehold just forward of amidships and tore the bottom open.

Almost immediately the doomed cruiser began to settle. Except for the watch on deck, most of the crew were asleep, wearied by the constant vigil in bad weather, but in perfect order the officers and men rushed to quarters. The quick-firers were manned in the hope of a dying shot at the submarine, but there was not a glimpse of one.

Meanwhile the Aboukir's sister cruisers, more than a mile away, saw and heard the explosion and thought the Aboukir had struck a mine. They closed in and lowered boats. This sealed their own fate, for, while they were standing by to rescue survivors, first the Hogue and then the Cressy was torpedoed.

Only the Cressy appears to have seen the submarine in time to attempt to retaliate, and she fired a few shots before she keeled over, broken in two, and sank.

The British officers united in praising the skill and daring of the German naval officers, and had nothing but professional praise for the submarine's feat.

"Our only grievance," one said, "is that we have not had a shot at the Germans. Our only share of the war has been a few uncomfortable weeks of bad weather, mines and submarines."

A number of the survivors were taken to the Dutch port of Ymuiden, where they were interned as technical prisoners of war.

**THE GERMAN COMMANDER'S STORY**

The German submarine which accomplished the hitherto unparalleled feat was the U-9, in command of Capt.-Lieut. Otto

## CHAPTER XX

### SUBMARINES AND MINES

*Battleships in Constant Danger from Submerged Craft—Opinions of Admiral Sir Percy Scott—Construction of Modern Torpedoes—How Mines Are Laid and Exploded on Contact.*

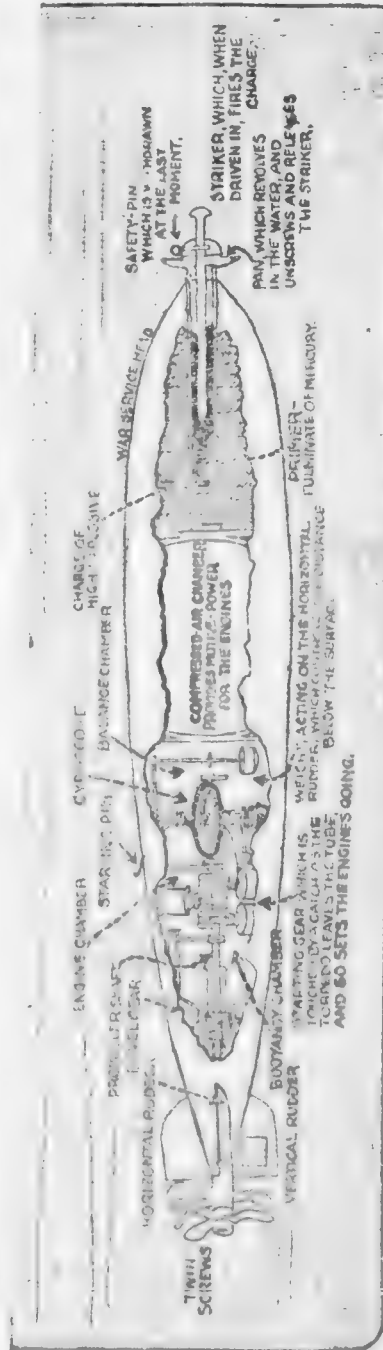
**S**IR PERCY SCOTT, admiral in the British navy, who through his inventions made possible the advance in marksmanship with heavy guns and increased the possibilities of hitting at long range and of broadside firing, said recently that everything he has done to enhance the value of the gun is rendered useless by the advent of the latest type of submarine, a vessel which has for its principal weapon the torpedo. Dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts are doomed, because they no longer can be safe at sea from the submarine nor find safety in harbors.

"The introduction of vessels that swim under water," he said, "has in my opinion entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on top of the water. The functions of a war vessel were these: Defensively, [1] to attack ships that come to bombard our forts, [2] to attack ships that come to blockade us, [3] to attack ships convoying a landing party, [4] to attack the enemy's fleet, [5] to attack ships interfering with our commerce; offensively, [1] to bombard an enemy's ports, [2] to blockade an enemy, [3] to convoy a landing party, [4] to attack the enemy's fleet, [5] to attack the enemy's commerce.

"The submarine renders 1, 2 and 3 impossible, as no man of war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines. The fourth function



The modern submarine is a very different animal from the old-fashioned one. It is no longer a mere floating mine, but a powerful weapon of war. It is capable of operating at great depths, and can remain submerged for long periods of time. The modern submarine is a very complex machine, and its construction is a matter of great importance. It is a machine that is designed to be invisible to the enemy, and to be able to strike at will. The modern submarine is a very different animal from the old-fashioned one. It is no longer a mere floating mine, but a powerful weapon of war. It is capable of operating at great depths, and can remain submerged for long periods of time. The modern submarine is a very complex machine, and its construction is a matter of great importance. It is a machine that is designed to be invisible to the enemy, and to be able to strike at will.



Construction of Modern Torpedo, Showing All Important Parts, Including Engine, Propellers, Steering Gear, etc.

## CHAPTER XXI

### AERO-MILITARY OPERATIONS

*Aerial Attacks on Cities—Some of the Achievements of the Airmen in the Great War—Deeds of Heroism and Daring—Zeppelins in Action—Their Construction and Operation.*

**D**URING the first ten weeks of the war German airmen flew over Paris several times and dropped bombs that did some damage. Aeroplanes, not Zeppelins, were used in these attempts to terrorize the capital and other cities of France.

The early visits of Zeppelin airships to Antwerp have been described in a previous chapter. These were continued up to the time of the fall of Antwerp. While comparatively few lives were lost through the explosion of the bombs dropped, the recurring attacks served to keep the inhabitants, if not the Belgian troops, in a state of constant excitement and fear. When the city fell into German hands, a similar condition arose in England, where it was feared that Antwerp might be made the base for German airship attacks on London and other cities of Great Britain; and all possible precautions were taken against such attacks. The members of the Royal Flying Corps were kept constantly on the alert; powerful searchlights swept the sky over London and the English coast every night and artillery was kept in readiness to repel an aerial invasion. Such was the condition in the third week of October.

#### BRITISH ATTACK ON DUSSELDORF

A new type of British aeroplane was developed during the war, capable of rising from the ground at a very sharp angle and of developing a speed of 150 miles an hour. And in their

## CHAPTER XXII

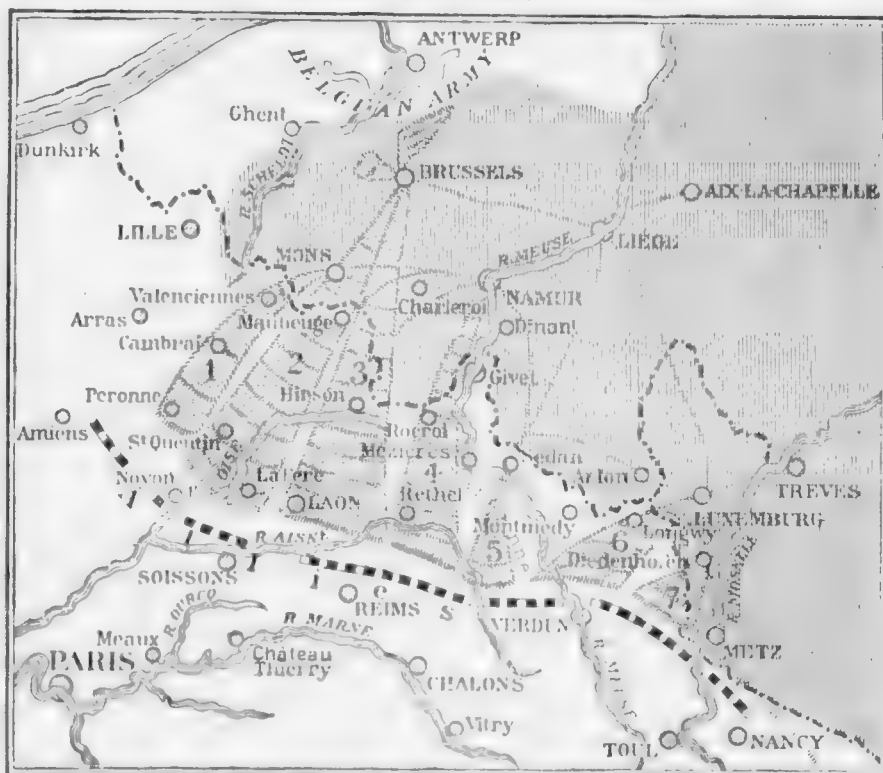
### BATTLE OF THE AISNE

*Most Prolonged Encounter in History Between Gigantic Forces—A Far-Flung Battle Line—Germans Face French and British in the Aisne Valley and Fight for Weeks—Mighty Armies Deadlocked After a Desperate and Bloody Struggle.*

FOR a few days after the tide of battle in France turned in favor of the Allies (September 9), the German forces continued to retreat to the north, closely followed by the French and British armies that had fought and won the battle of the Marne, as described in a previous chapter. This northward movement was marked by heavy German losses in men and munitions of war, and lasted until Saturday, September 12, when the Germans were found to be occupying a position of great defensive strength on the River Aisne, north of Soissons. At that time they held both sides of the river and had a formidable line of intrenchments on the hills to the north of eight road bridges and two railway bridges crossing the Aisne. Seven of the road bridges and both the railway bridges had been destroyed.

The Allies gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne valley, east of Soissons. Then began (on Saturday, September 12) an action along the Aisne which was destined to go down in history as the greatest and most prolonged battle of all time. Two days, three days, a week, two weeks, three, four, five weeks it lasted, with varying fortune to the contending armies, but no decisive result. Germans, French and British, literally by the thousand, fell under the continuous hail of shrapnel, the hurricane of machine gun and rifle fire, or in the desperate bayonet charges of daily occurrence, but still the battle raged. Minor positions were

whole, they give a remarkably vivid picture of the happenings along the Aisne in the momentous days of September and October that tried men's souls; while the stories of independent and neutral observers which follow the British official reports further illuminate the valley of death.



In the above view the Rivers Marne, Ourcq, Aisne, Oise, and Meuse are clearly shown, exaggerated in size for convenience of reference. The position of the Allies September 20, 1914, is shown by a black dotted line running from between Amiens and Peronne to Verdun and Nancy. The German front is indicated by the shaded sections, which also show the German lines of communication or retreat, numbered from 1 to 7. At this time the Allies were pushing north to Arras, endeavoring to turn the German right flank in command of General von Kluck.

#### OPENING OF THE GREAT BATTLE

The following report from the British headquarters covers the period when the Allies' forward movement was halted along the Aisne and also describes the terrain, or country, in which the subsequent fighting occurred:

"From Thursday, September 10, the British army made



"For the last three hours I have been watching from the hills to the south of the town that part of the terrific struggle that may be known in history as the battle of Soissons.

"It has lasted for four days, and only now can it be said that victory is turning to the side of the Allies.

"The town itself cannot be entered for it still is being raked both by artillery and rifle fire, and great columns of smoke mark several points at which houses are burning.

"The center of the fighting lies where the British and French pontoon corps are trying to keep the bridges they have succeeded in throwing across the river.

"Men who have come from the front line tell me that the combat there has been a positive slaughter. They say that the unremitting and desperate firing of these four days and nights puts anything else in modern warfare into the shade, that river crossings are as great an objective on one side to take and keep as on the other to destroy."

#### SEVEN DAYS OF HELL

A wounded soldier, on being brought back to the hospital at Paris, after only one week in the valley of the Aisne, said in a dazed sort of way:

"Each day was like the others. It began at 6 o'clock in the morning with heavy shellfire. There was a short interval at which it stopped, about 5:30 every day. Then in the night came the charges, and one night I couldn't count them. It was awful—kill, kill, kill, and still they came on, shoving one another over on to us. Seven days and nights of it and some nights only an hour's sleep; it was just absolute hell!"

None of the wounded found another word to describe the battle and the sight of the men bore it out. Muddled to the eyes, wet, often with blood caked on them, many were suffering from the curious aphasia produced by continued trouble and the concussion of shells bursting. Some were dazed and speechless, some deafened, and yet, strange to say, said a correspondent, no face wore the terrible animal war look. They seemed to have been softened, instead of hardened, by their awful experience.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### FALL OF ANTWERP

*Great Seaport of Belgium Besieged by a Large German Force—Forts Battered by Heavy Siege Guns—Final Surrender of the City—Belgian and British Defenders Escape—Exodus of Inhabitants—Germans Reach the Sea.*

**W**HEN the battle of the Marne ended in favor of the Allies and the Germans retired to take up a defensive position along the Aisne, the Belgian army renewed its activities against the invader. With the fortified city of Antwerp as their base, the Belgians began (on September 10) an active campaign, having for its object the reoccupation of their cities and towns which had been taken and garrisoned by German troops. In some cases they were successful in regaining possession of points which they had been forced to abandon during the German advance in August, and there were many hot encounters with the Germans who were left to hold open the German lines of communication through Belgium. But the forces of the Kaiser were too numerous and too mobile for successful opposition, and soon the Belgian army, despite the most gallant efforts, was compelled once more to retire behind the outer forts of Antwerp and there await the coming of an enemy who was approaching in force.

For, halted at the Aisne and unable to make headway against the Allies in the direction of Paris, the German general staff late in September determined upon the complete conquest of Belgium. Though at the outset it was said that Germany intended only to use Belgian territory as a convenient thoroughfare into France, and to pay for all damage done by its army in passing through Belgium, the determined resistance

STORY OF AN EYEWITNESS—HARROWING SCENES ATTENDING THE  
FALL OF ANTWERP AND THE EXODUS OF ITS PEOPLE

A vivid picture of the pathetic scenes attending the fall of Antwerp was given by Lucien A. Jones, correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, who wrote on October 11th as follows:

"Antwerp has been surrendered at last. The bitterest blow which has fallen upon Belgium is full of permanent tragedy, but the tragedy is lightened by the gallantry with which the city was defended. Only at last to save the historic buildings and precious possessions of the ancient port was its further defense abandoned. Already much of it had been shattered by the long-range German guns, and prolonged resistance against these tremendous engines of war was impossible. Owing to this the siege was perhaps the shortest in the annals of war that a fortified city has ever sustained. Heroic efforts were made by the Belgians to stem the tide of the enemy's advance, but the end could not long be delayed when the siege guns began the bombardment.

"It was at three minutes past noon on Friday, October 9th, that the Germans entered the city, which was formally surrendered by Burgomaster J. De Vos. Antwerp had then been under a devastating and continuous shell fire for over forty hours.

"It was difficult to ascertain precisely how the German attack was planned, but the final assault consisted of a continuous bombardment of two hours' duration, from half past 7 o'clock in the morning to half-past 9. During that time there was a continuous rain of shells, and it was extraordinary to notice the precision with which they dropped where they would do the most damage. The Germans used captive balloons, whose officers signaled the points in the Belgian defense at which they should aim.

## GERMAN GUNS CONCEALED

"The German guns, too, were concealed with such cleverness that their position could not be detected by the Belgians. Against such methods and against the terrible power of the German guns the Belgian artillery seemed quite ineffective. Firing came to an end at 9.30 on Friday, and the garrison escaped, leaving only ruins behind them. In order to gain time for an orderly retreat a heavy fire was maintained against the

## CHAPTER XXIV

### THE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS

*Typical Precautions Used by the German Army—The Soldiers' First-Aid Outfit—System in Hospital Arrangements—How Prisoners of War Are Treated—Regulations Are Humane and Fair to All Concerned.*

**M**ODERN armies take the best possible care of their wounded and none has brought this department of warfare to greater perfection than the Germany army. One detail of this work shows the German army at its best.

Every soldier has sewn under a corner of his coat a strip of rubber cloth. Under this strip is a piece of antiseptic gauze, a strip of bandage and plaster and cloth for the outer bandage. This cloth bears in simple pictures directions for dressing every sort of wound.

When a soldier is wounded either he or some comrade rips open this package and applies at once the life saving dressing, which will last at any rate until the soldier is brought to a station, where the first scientific attention is given.

Through this simple and inexpensive device thousands upon thousands of German soldiers, who have been slightly wounded in battle, have returned to their comrades within a few days completely well and have taken their places in the ranks once more. Without this care a large percentage of the wounds would become inflamed, as has been the case with hundreds of wounded French prisoners captured by the Germans.

The ordinary procedure of caring for the wounded in the German army is for the sanitary corps, which is well provided with stretchers and bandages, to gather up the wounded on or

## CHAPTER XXVI

### STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

*Thrilling Incidents of the Great War Told by Actual Combatants—Personal Experiences from the Lips of Survivors of the World's Bloodiest Battles—Tales of Prisoners of War, Wounded Soldiers and Refugees Rendered Homeless in Blighted Arena of Conflict.*

#### HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

**C**AVALRY fighting on the banks of the River Marne in the year 1914 was almost identical with the charge in the days when Hannibal's Numidian horse charged at Romans at Lake Trasimene, or when Charles Martel and the chivalry of France worsted the Moors and saved Europe on the plains of Tours.

A good description of a cavalry charge was given by Private Capel of the Third British Hussars, a veteran of the Boer war, who took part in the fighting beginning at Mons and was separated from his regiment in a charge at Coulommiers, in the battle of the Marne, when his horse fell.

"You hear," said he, "the enemy's bugles sounding the charge. Half a mile away you see the Germans coming and it seems that in an instant they will be on you. You watch fascinated and cold with a terror that makes you unable to lift an arm or do anything but wait and tremble.

"They come closer and still you are horrorstruck. Then you feel your horse fretting and suddenly you start from your daze, and fear changes suddenly to hate. Your hand goes to the saber hilt, your teeth clench and you realize that you must strike hard before the enemy, who is now very close, can strike. Every muscle tightens with the waiting.

"Before your own bugles have sounded two notes of the charge you find yourself leaning forward over the neck of

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guard action. A terrible shell fire was directed against our artillery under General Findley, temporarily situated in a valley by the village of Prise. It seemed a matter of moments when we should have to spike our guns and General Findley saw the urgency for action.

"'Boys,' his voice echoed down the line, 'we are going to get every gun into position.' Then deliberately the general approached a regimental chaplain kneeling beside a gunner. 'Here are some of my personal belongings, chaplain. See that they don't go astray.'

"One by one our guns began to blaze away and the general had a word of encouragement and advice for every man. In vain his staff tried to persuade him to leave the danger zone.

"Our range was perfect, the German fire slackened and died away and with a yell our men prepared to advance. The outburst came too soon, one parting shell exploding in a contact with Findley's horse, shattering man and beast."

### KILLED FOE IN REVOLVER DUEL

While their men battled on a road near Antwerp, it is said that a Belgian cavalry sergeant and an officer of German Uhlans fought a revolver duel which ended when the Belgian killed his foe, sending a bullet into his neck at close range.

The daring Uhlans had approached close to the Antwerp fortifications on a reconnoitering expedition. They were seen by a small Belgian force, which immediately went out on the road to give battle. As they neared each other, the German commander shouted a jibe at the Belgian sergeant. There was no answer, but the sergeant rode at a gallop straight for the Uhlan. Miraculously escaping the shots aimed at him, he drew up alongside the officer and informed him that his life was to be forfeited for the insulting words he had uttered. Both began firing with their revolvers, while at the same time their men clashed.

Only a few of the soldiers witnessed the thrilling duel, for they themselves were fighting desperately. After their officer's death the Uhlans withdrew, leaving a number of dead. Someone carried word of the duel to King Albert, who had just arrived in Antwerp, and he called before him and personally congratulated the sergeant, Henri Pyppe. The latter

## STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD 381

One of the fugitives explained to M. Brioux why after the first hour of their flight she had to carry her elder child as well as her baby. She showed him a pair of boots.

"I felt the inside with my fingers," says Brioux. "Nails had come through the soles. I looked at the child's feet. They were dirty with red brown clots. It was blood."

"WHY DO WE KILL ONE ANOTHER?"

"A Frenchman, mortally wounded in the chest, appealed to me in the dumb sign language of those nearer death than life for a drink of water," says a correspondent who witnessed some of the fighting at the Marne. After he had sipped it he fell back to the ground. "'Monsieur, are the Germans Christians?' he asked. 'Why, certainly,' I replied. 'Then,' said he, 'why do we kill one another?'"

Why do we kill one another? When civilized nations shall have answered that simple question, war will have become only a horrible nightmare that is past.

### IN THE "VALLEY OF DEATH"

The fiercest fighting of all that preceded the Russian victory at Lublin was in a gorge near the village of Mikolaiiff, which the Russian soldiers reverently named the "Valley of Death."

The gorge was full of dead men, lying in heaps, according to an officer who participated in the battle. "When we attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning," he said, "the gorge contained 15,000 Austrians, a large proportion of whom were mowed down by the artillery fire which plowed through the valley in the darkness. The Austrians surrendered and we entered the gorge to receive their arms, while their general stood quietly on a hill watching the scene. Eight of his standards being turned over to the Russians was more than he could bear, for he drew a pistol and shot himself."

### GENERAL USE OF KHAKI UNIFORMS

The war put everybody into khaki, with a few exceptions. On the battle line or in the field the English soldier and the English officer get out of their richly colored and historic





THE FINAL REVIEW OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT AT VAL CARTIER.  
 Left to right: Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the Duchess of Connaught, Hon. George E. Foster, Hon. Robert Borden, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Col. Williams, Camp commander.



*The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall*. By Michael S. Malone. New York: Basic Books Inc., 1986. Pp. 270. \$19.95.



*Top: Loading Activity of the Canadian Steamship at Toronto at Quebec.  
 Bottom: A Horse Team Carrying a Load of Goods from the Vancouver Canal  
 Near the City of Victoria, British Columbia, Fort Victoria.  
 Used in the Galt House, Victoria.*



## 404 *STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD*

looked like vehicles of the army establishment, all apparently alike in size and pattern and each carrying about thirty men.

"They were traveling like no motor wagon that I ever saw—certainly at not less than forty miles an hour. The procession seemed endless. I didn't count them, but there were not less than a hundred, and perhaps a good many more. That was General Remmenkampf reinforcing his threatened flank."

### "A LITTLE BRASS TAG"

From time to time the dispatches have stated that the German army officers have shipped to Berlin thousands of little brass identification tags, taken from the bodies of their dead. This inspired a Michigan poet to write the following pathetic lines, published in the Detroit Free Press:

All that is left of her wonderful son  
Is a little brass tag:  
All of her baby that shouldered a gun  
Is a little brass tag.  
He that so proudly marched off in the line,  
Clear-eyed and smiling and splendid and fine,  
Is home once again on the banks of the Rhine,  
Just a little brass tag.

He with the eyes that were kindly and blue  
Is a little brass tag:  
He with the shoulders so square and so true  
Is a little brass tag.  
He that stepped forward to follow the flag,  
To ride with a saber or march with a Krag,  
You'll find him now, with thousands, shipped home, in a bag,  
Just a little brass tag.

Oh, mother, the boy you're so hungry to see  
Is a little brass tag:  
The end of your dreams of the man he would be  
Is a little brass tag:  
Your beautiful visions of splendors have fled,  
Your wonderful man of to-morrow lies dead:  
He went as a soldier, but comes home instead  
Just a little brass tag.

losses. An officer with whom I talked while en route from Berlin to Rotterdam, told me of his own experience. He was one of 2,000 men on the eastern frontier. They saw a detachment of Russians ahead. The German forces went into battle singing and confident, although the Russian columns numbered 12,000. Of that German force of 2,000 just fifty survived. None surrendered."

#### FEARFUL STATE OF BATTLEFIELDS

Dead men and horses, heaped up by thousands, lay putrefying on the battlefields of the Aisne, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, U. S. A., son of former President Hayes, declared in Washington on Oct. 7, on his return from observing the war and its battlefields. He was the bearer of a personal message to President Wilson from the acting burgomaster of Louvain.

"When I left Havre on Sept. 27," he said, "the Allies were fearful that they would not be able to penetrate to the German line through the mass of putrefying men and horses on the battlefields, which unfortunately the combatants seem not to heed about burying. I don't see how they could pass through these fields. The stench was horrible, and the idea of climbing over the bodies must be revolting even to brave soldiers."

Col. Hayes had been on the firing line; he had visited the sacked city of Louvain as the guest of Germans in an armored car; he had been in Aix-la-Chapelle, at the German base, and had seen some of the fighting in the historic Aisne struggle.

"It is a sausage grinder," he declared.

"On one side are the Allies, apparently willing to sacrifice their last man in defense of France; on the other are the Germans, seemingly prodigal of their millions of men and money and throwing man after man into the war."

"What about the alleged atrocities in Belgium?" he was asked.

"Well, war is hell; that's about the only answer I can give you. The real tragic feature of the whole war is Belgium. Its people are wonderful folk—clean, decent, respectable. What this nation should do is to concentrate its efforts to aid the women and children of Belgium. Help for hospitals is not so much needed, but the fate of these people is really pathetic."

## CHAPTER XXVII

### LATER EVENTS OF THE WAR

*Results of the Battle of the Aisne—Fierce Fighting in Northern France—Developments on the Eastern Battle Front—The Campaign in the Pacific—Naval Activities of the Powers.*

WITH a battle front reaching from the Belgian coast on the North Sea to the frontier of Switzerland, or a total distance of 362 miles, the operations in the western theater of war toward the end of October were being conducted on a more gigantic scale than was ever witnessed before. On both sides reinforcements were being rushed to the front. German efforts to break through the Allies' lines were concentrated on the main center at Verdun and on the right flank of the Allies' left wing, above its elbow, between Noyon and Arras, while powerful coincidental movements were in progress on the extreme western end of the line in Belgium and on the southeastern wing in Alsace. At Verdun continuous fighting of the fiercest character had been going on for over sixty days, surpassing in time and severity any individual battle in history. The army of the Crown Prince had been unable to force the French positions in the vicinity of Verdun and the check sustained by the Germans at this point early in the campaign constituted a principal cause of General von Kluck's failure in his dash toward Paris.

All along the tremendous battle front the allies' lines as a rule held firm in the thirteenth week of the war, when the great conflict had entered upon what may well be called its fourth stage. The third stage may be said to have ended with the fall of Antwerp and the subjugation of all Belgium but a small portion of its southwestern territory. On the main front the Allies were maintaining the offensive at some vital points, while repulsing the German assaults at others. One or two



Belgians. The people of Chicago alone contributed over \$500,000 and this was but a sample of the manner in which Americans rose to the opportunity to alleviate the distress in Belgium. "The United States has saved us from starvation," said a Belgian official on December 1.

The casualties of all the armies in the field during the month of November exceeded those of any previous period of the war. Basing an estimate of the total casualties upon the same percentage as that employed in the table given on another page, it is therefore safe to say that up to December 5 the total losses of the combatant nations in killed, wounded and missing aggregated not less than 3,500,000 men.

#### DECEMBER IN THE TRENCHES

The month of December, 1914, the fifth month of the war, registered but little change in the relative positions of the combatant nations. In the west the lines held firm from the North Sea to Switzerland. Daily duels of artillery and daily assaults here and there along the battle fronts proved unavailing so far as any change in general conditions was concerned. Frequently the assaults were of a desperate character, especially in Flanders, where in the middle of the month the Allies assumed the offensive all along the line and sturdily strove to push back the German front in Belgium. But the utmost valor and persistence in attack were invariably met by resolute resistance. Both sides were strongly entrenched and the gain of a few yards today was usually followed by the loss of a few yards tomorrow.

Never before in the history of warfare had the science of entrenchment been developed to such an extent. The German, French, British and Belgian armies literally burrowed in the earth along a battle front of 150 miles. In many places the hostile trenches were separated by only a few yards, and mining was frequently resorted to. Tunneling toward each other, both the contending forces occasionally succeeded in blowing up the enemy's trench, and whole companies of unsuspecting troops were sometimes annihilated in this way. In the trenches themselves scenes unparalleled in warfare were witnessed. With the arrival of winter the troops on either side proceeded

way forward, literally yard by yard. This afternoon I reached the foremost trench, south of Grandpré. About 160 feet ahead of me is the French trench. Picture to yourself a canebrake-like woods of fishpoles ranging in size from half an inch to saplings of two and three inches thick and so dense that you can hardly see forty yards even now when the leaves have fallen. Among these is a scattering of big trees, the trunks of which are veritable mines of bullets.

"Irregular lines of deep yellow clay trenches zigzag for miles. Other trenches run back from these to what looks like a huge Kansas 'prairie-dog town'—human burrows, where thousands of soldiers are literally living underground. From the lines of trenches running parallel to one another comes a constant spitting, sputtering, popping of rifles, making the woods resound like a Chinese New Year in San Francisco or an old-time Fourth of July. Field guns and hand grenades furnish the 'cannon-cracker' effect. Through the woods the high-noted 'zing zing' of bullets sounds like a swarm of angry bees, while high overhead shrapnel and shell go shrieking on their way. Here and there you may see spades full of earth being thrown up as if by invisible hands, marking the onward work of the German gopher-like pioneers in their subterranean warfare. That is the Argonne forest.

"As the trench I am in was still in the hands of the French three days ago and as the crown prince is advancing steadily, the trenches are temporary and contain little in the way of comforts. In deep niches cut in the side the soldiers rest, play cards or even sleep on damp ledges between fights.

"The trenches also serve as a cemetery. When the enemy's fire is so hot that it is impossible to stick your head out or to take the dead out to bury them, the grave is made in a niche or a ledge cut into the side of the trench."

#### GERMAN ADVANCE HALTED

The western operations in December made it clear that the German advance to the Channel ports of France had been definitely halted. In the terrible battle of Ypres in Flanders, following the prolonged engagements along the Yser river, the Allies succeeded in repulsing the desperate German on-

slaught, and the German offensive was brought to a full stop. Towns and villages in Flanders, in Artois and in Champagne, that had been captured in the early German rush, were retaken one by one by the Belgians, French and British, slowly but surely, until the Germans were forced to act upon the defensive along a line of entrenchments prepared to enable them to keep open their communications through Belgium with their great base at Aix-la-Chapelle.

An incident of the desperate fighting at Ypres, in which British and French troops practically annihilated six German regiments, including the crack Second regiment of Prussian Guards, has been graphically described by an eye-witness as follows:

"A long valley stretches out before us and the little rise on which we stand—about fifty feet above the plain—commands it. The British guns are shooting almost horizontally at the German infantry trudging through the mud 2,000 yards away.

"I count easily five regiments together, but further to the right a sixth one evidently wards off a flank attack on the part of the French colonial troops. The lone regiment is the Second Prussian regiment of the guard, the emperor's own, the élite of the Kaiser's army, 2,500 of the brawniest, most disciplined men in the world. It is now 1 o'clock. In one hour only 300 of these men will leave the field.

"A gust of wind brings to our ears the sound of music. The guards' band is encouraging the men. At the foot of the small hill on which we stand are twenty lines of trenches filled with Scotch and English infantry. The men are silently awaiting the attack. Not a rifle is being fired. The trenches are the Germans' goal; these and the British batteries once taken, the road into Ypres is clear.

"In the valley the Germans halt. The range is only 1,500 yards now and every British shot is telling. The effects are appalling. The gray masses move onward once more, seem to hesitate, but sharp bugle blasts launch them forward again and on the run they come for the trenches.

"At 1,000 yards our batteries again stop them. Whole rows are mowed down, vast spaces appearing between the ranks. The companies intermingle, then the regiments them-

Germans were able to make an attack from three sides with infantry and artillery. All the Russian trenches were enfiladed by shrapnel from one direction or another, but the Russians clung to their positions obstinately. When the Germans finally captured the trenches 878 Russian corpses were found in a space about eighty yards square.

It was resistance of this nature which the Germans had to overcome in order to capture Lodz. Later in December it became clear that Russia was getting her millions into the field and that the strategy of the commander-in-chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas, would soon be aided by the weight of overwhelming numbers.

#### BELGIUM THANKS AMERICA

During November and December Madame Vandervelde, wife of a member of the Belgian cabinet, toured the United States soliciting aid for her suffering fellow-countrymen. The response everywhere was extremely generous and in appreciation of the aid given the war victims of her country Madame Vandervelde penned the following poem, entitled "Belgium Thanks America:"

Today it's Christmas morning: we hear no Christmas bell,  
But still we tell the story which once we loved to tell.  
"Good will! Good will!" we read it, and "Peace!"—we hear the name,  
And crouch among the ruins, and watch the cruel flame,  
And hear the children crying, and turn our eyes away—  
For them there's neither bread nor home this happy Christmas day.  
But look! there comes a message from far across the deep,  
From hearts that still can pity and eyes that still can weep—  
O little lips a-hunger! O faces pale and wan!  
There's somewhere—somewhere—peace on earth, somewhere good will to man.  
Across the waste of waters, a thousand leagues away,  
There's some one still remembers that here it's Christmas day.  
O God of Peace, remember, and in thy mercy keep  
The hearts that still can pity, the eyes that still can weep,  
Amid the shame and torment, the ruins and the graves,  
To theirs, the land of freedom, from ours, the land of slaves,  
What answer can we send them? We can but kneel and pray:  
God grant—God grant to them, at least, a happy Christmas day.

## GRIM REALITIES OF THE WAR

A vivid picture of the horrible realities of the war, as seen in a field hospital near the firing line, was given in "The New Republic" of November 28 by Mr. Henry W. Nevins, who described his experiences at Dixmude in Belgium as follows:

"When I entered Dixmude one night in the middle of October the first bombardment was over, but from both sides the heavy shells flew across the town. From the end of the main street came an incessant noise of rifles and machine guns. Unaimed bullets whizzed through the air, and pattered as they struck the walls. Flaming houses shed a light upon the ruined streets, but only one house looked inhabited, and all the others which were not burning stood silent and empty, expecting destruction.

"That one house was used as an outlying hospital or dressing-place nearest the firing line, and the wounded had to be led or carried only two or three hundred yards to reach it. They sat on the dining-room chairs or lay helpless on the floor. A few surgeons were at work upon them, cutting off loose fingers and throwing them into basins, plugging black holes that welled up instantly through the plug, straining bandages, which in a minute ceased to be white, round legs and heads. The smell of fresh, warm blood was thick on the air. One man lay deep in his blood. You could not have supposed that anyone had so much in him. Another's head had lost on one side all human semblance, and was a hideous pulp of eye and ear and jaw. Another, with chest torn open, lay gasping for the few minutes left of life. And as I waited for the ambulance more were brought in, and always more.

"In a complacent and comfortable account of hospital work I lately read that 'deaths from wounds are happily rare; one surgeon put the number as low as 2 per cent.' Happy hospital, far away in Paris or some Isle of the Blest! The further from the front the fewer the deaths, because so many have died already.

"In the nearest hospitals to the front, half the wounded, and on some days more than half, die where they are put. Often they die in the ambulance, and one's care in drawing them out is wasted, for they will never feel again. I found

one always took the same care, though the greenish-yellow of the exposed hands or feet showed the truth. Laid on the floor of the main hospital itself, some screamed or moaned, some whimpered like sick children, especially in their sleep, some lay quiet, with glazed eyes out of which sight was passing. Mere fragments of mankind were there extended, limbs pounded into mash, heads split open, intestines hanging out from gashes. Did those bones—did that exquisite network of living tissue and contrivances for life—cost no more in the breeding than to be hewed and smashed and pulped like this? Shrapnel—shrapnel—it was nearly always the same. For this is, above all, an artillery war, and both sides are justly proud of their efficiency in guns."

#### GOVERNMENT RETURNS TO PARIS

Confidence of safety having been restored in the French capital, the Paris bourse reopened on December 7, after having been closed since September 3. President Poincaré transferred his official residence back to Paris from Bordeaux on December 9 and a meeting of the French cabinet was held in Paris on December 11, for the first time since the capital was threatened by the German advance at the end of August.

#### BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY

In the second week of December the British navy avenged the defeat of Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron off the Chilean coast in November, when a powerful special fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, encountered the German cruiser fleet, under Admiral von Spee, off the Falkland Islands and practically destroyed it. Only one of the five German cruisers escaped. The flagship *Scharnhorst*, the *Gneisenau*, the *Leipzig* and the *Nurnberg* were sunk in the action, which lasted for five hours, and the German admiral with three of his sons and most of the officers and men of the German crews perished. The British losses were inconsiderable.

This sea fight in the South Atlantic was the most important engagement in which British men-of-war had participated since the era of Napoleon. The sailing of the British fleet in quest of Admiral von Spee's squadron had been kept secret and the news of the victory was therefore especially welcome to the people of England, who had been considerably worried

## BRITISH AND GERMAN SEA LOSSES

British and German naval losses in the world war to January 1, 1915, are shown in the following, compiled from admiralty reports, and, where these are missing, from other authoritative sources. The figures are approximately correct.

### BRITISH LOSSES

Date	Name and Type	How Sunk	Tonnage	Lives lost	Complement
Aug. 7	Amphion, protected cruiser.....	Mined .....	3,440	136	320
Sept. 4	Speedy, torpedo gunboat.....	Mined .....	810	...	85
Sept. 5	Pathfinder, protected cruiser.....	Mined .....	2,940	250	268
Sept. 7	Warrior, protected cruiser.....	Stranded .....	13,500	...	704
Sept. 9	Oceanic, auxiliary cruiser.....	Wrecked .....	17,000	...	500
Sept. 18	Fishguard II, training ship.....	Foundered .....	...	21	65
Sept. 19	AE-1, submarine .....	Lost .....	800	25	25
Sept. 20	Pegasus, protected cruiser.....	Shelled .....	2,200	25	224
Sept. 22	Aboukir, protected cruiser.....	Torpedoed .....	12,000	510	700
Sept. 22	Cressy, protected cruiser.....	Torpedoed .....	12,000	561	700
Sept. 22	Hogue, protected cruiser.....	Torpedoed .....	12,000	362	700
Oct. 15	Hawke, protected cruiser.....	Torpedoed .....	7,350	350	544
Oct. 18	E-3, submarine .....	Shelled .....	800	25	25
Oct. 27	Audacious dreadnought.....	Torpedoed .....	25,000	2	900
Oct. 31	Hermes, protected cruiser.....	Torpedoed .....	5,600	...	454
Nov. 1	Monmouth, armored cruiser.....	Shelled .....	9,800	540	510
Nov. 1	Good Hope, armored cruiser.....	Shelled .....	14,100	875	900
Nov. 1	D-5, submarine .....	Mined .....	550	21	21
Nov. 11	Niger, torpedo gunboat.....	Torpedoed .....	810	...	85
Nov. 24	Bulwark battleship.....	Explosion .....	15,000	800	811
Jan. 1	Formidable, battleship.....	Torpedoed .....	17,000	579	850
Number of vessels lost, 21.					
			Totals .....	172,700	5,082 9,426

### GERMAN LOSSES

Date	Name and Type	How Sunk	Tonnage	Lives lost	Complement
Aug. 5	Panther, gunboat .....	Shelled .....	900	75	130
Aug. 6	Koenigin Luise, mine layer.....	Torpedoed .....	1,800	70	150
Aug. 7	Augsburg, protected cruiser.....	Shelled .....	4,280	150	379
Aug. 9	U-15, submarine .....	Shelled .....	400	12	12
Aug. 27	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, aux. cruiser.....	Shelled .....	14,340	30	450
Aug. 27	Magdeburg, protected cruiser.....	Shelled .....	4,475	200	370
Aug. 28	Mainz, protected cruiser.....	Shelled .....	4,280	300	370
Aug. 28	Koeln, protected cruiser.....	Shelled .....	4,280	200	370
Aug. 28	Aradue, protected cruiser.....	Shelled .....	2,620	200	275
Aug. 28	V-186, V-187, destroyers.....	Shelled .....	1,290	100	166
Sept. 14	Cap Trafalgar, auxiliary cruiser.....	Shelled .....	20,000	14	310
Sept. 15	H-1a, small cruiser.....	Torpedoed .....	2,000	10	101
Oct. 17	S-115, 117, 118, 119, 4 destroyers.....	Shelled .....	1,660	193	224
Oct. 20	S-90, destroyer .....	Ran ashore .....	400	...	56
Oct. 25	Submarine .....	Shelled .....	400	12	12
Oct. 30	Submarine .....	Shelled .....	400	12	12
Nov. 1	Yorck, armored cruiser.....	Mined .....	9,350	206	633
Nov. 1	.....	.....	880	50	124
Nov. 1	.....	.....	880	50	124
Nov. 1	.....	.....	880	50	124
Nov. 1	.....	.....	1,000	100	162
Nov. 1	Tiger, gunboat .....	Shelled .....	880	50	124
Nov. 1	..... destroyer .....	Shelled .....	280	25	40
Nov. 1	.....	.....	...	...	...
Nov. 1	.....	.....	3,410	200	361
Nov. 1	.....	Mined .....	10,700	400	654
Nov. 1	Hertha, cruiser .....	Mined .....	5,569	200	400
Dec. 8	Scharnhorst, armored cruiser.....	Shelled .....	11,120	704	764
Dec. 8	Gneisenau, armored cruiser .....	Shelled .....	11,420	700	764
Dec. 8	Lipzig, cruiser .....	Shelled .....	3,200	280	280
Dec. 8	Nurnberg, cruiser .....	Shelled .....	3,200	256	280
Dec. 8	.....	.....	1,200	56	36
Totals .....			134,620	5,005	8,868



**CANADIANS AT THE FRONT**

Late in December the first of the Canadian troops to leave their English training camp on Salisbury Plain were sent to the front in Northern France. The Princess Patricia regiment had the military honor of leading the Canadians to the firing line. It was made up largely of men who had seen previous service and promptly proceeded to give a good account of itself. A British guardsman returning wounded from the front on December 25 paid a characteristic tribute to the efficiency and daring of the Canadian troops, when he said: "They are all old soldiers. They knew as much about the game as we did and a blooming sight more than the enemy's infantry."

The Canadians first went into action at one of those ticklish spots where yards count. The trench of the British ended at a village which was vigorously shelled by the Germans, and was practically in ruins. Another trench on the right of a little town held by unmounted French cavalry made it impossible for the Germans to reach the village, but their "snipers" had ensconced themselves in some farm buildings to the northeast, making it extremely hazardous for supplies to reach the advanced British posts.

"About twenty of the Canadians," said the wounded guardsman, "managed to gain the ruins at the extreme end of the village during Christmas night and when daylight came they accounted for practically all the German 'snipers' and dashed back into safety before the German artillery fire was directed to the stronghold."

**SERVIANS REOCCUPY BELGRADE**

Just when it appeared likely that Serbia might share the fate of Belgium, a turn in the fortunes of war changed the entire situation of affairs in the little Slav kingdom. Aided by a fresh advance of Russian troops across the Carpathians, which caused the hurried withdrawal of three Austrian army corps from Servian territory to defend the threatened cities of Hungary, the Serbs again took the offensive and, inspired by the presence in the field of old King Peter, a gallant soldier of France in 1870, they reoccupied Belgrade and drove the Austrians before them in a disorderly rout, so that by Decem-

her 15 Serbia was free of the Austrian enemy. Budapest, capital of Hungary, became panic-stricken at the Russian advance and the Servian victory, and the year 1914 closed with every evidence that the people of Austria, at any rate, were tired of the war, discontented at the prospect, and desirous of peace.

#### GERMAN ATTACK ON BRITISH COAST

For the first time in history since the days of the American commander, Paul Jones, British coast towns were bombarded on December 16, when a squadron of German cruisers, slipping across the North Sea in a fog, from their Heligoland base, appeared off Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on the eastern coast of England, and shelled each of them in turn. The loss of life in the three towns was about 100, men, women and children, and a considerable number of buildings were partially wrecked by the German shells. Comparatively speaking, of course the damage inflicted was trifling and from a military point of view the incident was unimportant, the German ships disappearing in the fog after a half-hour's bombardment. But the moral effect upon the British public was tremendous. The event came as a distinct shock to their over-confidence and as a reminder that the German navy was still to be reckoned with. The warships of the Kaiser brought home to the people of the United Kingdom the meaning of the war, as no previous incident had done, and fear of further attacks took possession of them. This fear, however, soon turned to rage, and then to a fierce determination to prosecute the war to a bitter end. The attack stimulated recruiting for Lord Kitchener's new army, and this was its chief result, though Germany had proved that her ships could reach British shores and bombard their defenseless towns, in spite of all the vigilance of the British fleet.

#### BRITISH RAID GERMAN PORT

By way of answer to the German attack on Scarborough and Hartlepool, a daring raid was made Christmas Day by the British navy on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. The chief participants were seven British naval airmen. They were assisted in the attack by several light cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The air-

mouth of the pre-dreadnought battleship *Formidable*. The vessel was apparently torpedoed fore and aft, presumably by a German submarine or submarines, while doing patrol duty off the principal naval base of England. Out of the crew of 850 officers and men, 579 perished in the stormy waters of the English Channel. The survivors, 171 in all, including some of the officers, saved their lives in the ship's boats. A terrific storm was raging and many of the survivors suffered terribly before they succeeded in making land. The commander of the *Formidable*, Capt. Arthur N. Loxley, went down with his ship. She was a second-class battleship of 17,000 tons, launched in 1901. The news of the disaster cast a gloom over the first days of 1915 for the people of England.

#### FRENCH GAINS IN ALSACE

Early in January the French made some remarkable successes in their invasion of Alsace. On January 4 they gained an important strategic position at Steinbach and next day, January 5, it was announced that they had won their way against the German defense to a point within 30 miles of the Rhine.

#### RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CAUCASAS

On January 6, 1915, it was announced from Petrograd that the Russians had gained notable victories over the Turks at Sari Kamysh and Ardahan in the Caucasus. In the first battle the Ninth Turkish Army Corps (38,400 men) was reported annihilated and the Tenth Army Corps routed, while at Ardahan the repulse of the First Corps of the Ottoman army was said to be almost equally complete. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded were enormous, while many prisoners of war, field and machine guns, munitions of war and provision convoys were captured. The flight of the defeated Turkish commands was described as disorderly and frantic.

On the same day, January 6, Petrograd reported that a sortie by the Austrian garrison of Przemyśl had resulted in the complete annihilation of the Austrian force.

## ***LATER EVENTS OF THE WAR***

On Monday, January 11, the text of the British reply to the United States note regarding interference with American commerce was published in Washington and London. It sought to justify the British attitude and promised further correspondence.

The German evacuation of the important city of Lille, France, was announced the same day. Three days later, on January 14, the world was shocked by the news of a terrible earthquake in Italy, which wiped out fifty towns and villages, killed 35,000 people and injured 50,000 more. This stopped for the time being talk of Italy, Greece and Roumania entering the war. On January 15, the opposing lines held fast east and west.

During the second week in January the Germans evacuated some half dozen towns along the Belgian coast north from Neuport.

January 18th, from official reports, Germany won a victory over the French near Soissons. The recent fighting in the region of Soissons was regarded by German military experts as the greatest success for the Kaiser's troops in France during the past three months.



RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT BORDEN, P. C., G. C. M. G.  
Conservative Premier of Canada

On questions of Imperial Defence all Parties in Canada are United and Stand Shoulder to Shoulder against the Common Fo-

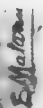


RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, P. C., G. C. M. G.  
Liberal Premier and Liberal Leader



#### CONSCRIPTION IN RUSSIA DRAWING LOTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

In mobilizing the army in Russia, whenever there are more young men fit for service than are required, they draw lots to decide who shall serve. The men who draw the highest numbers are released from service for the time being, while the others are sent surrounded by weeping relatives.



This illustration depicts the destruction of a Russian war-ship. Modern sea fighting, like the fighting on land, is of a much more terrible nature than formerly. Though the ships, when stripped for action, present but little inflammable material to the fire of an enemy, explosions frequently cause fires of most destructive character, while entire gun crews are destroyed in the fall of bursting shells and the decks run red with blood.





#### EFFECT OF A SUBMARINE MINE EXPLOSION

Submarine mines are of various kinds. Those which have been so successfully used in the North Sea and other European waters are of the contact type, which explode when a passing vessel, while attempting to avoid them, touches them. Others are exploded by an electric current manipulated from the shore. The illustration shows the explosion of a submerged mine of the latter type.

## APPENDIX

### THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

*Theory of a Military Contribution—History of the South African Contingents—The Contrast—The Dominion Government's Official Offer—Canada's Military Unpreparedness—Making the Best of a Bad Job—Valcartier—The Railways' Task—The Work at Valcartier—Reviews of the Troops—The Sailing for Europe.*

By JOHN A. COOPER, Editor The Canadian Courier.

FOR the first time in its history Canada has risen to the full height of its responsibility to the British Empire and has voluntarily sent a Canadian contingent beyond its boundaries. Such a national duty has not heretofore been seriously considered. Indeed, many Canadian publications stated and believed that Canada would never take such action. They admitted that if the Dominion, as a part of the British Empire, were attacked, Canadians would necessarily defend themselves to the utmost limit. They even admitted that were some nation to make some attack upon the British Isles, which attack would reasonably be interpreted as an attack upon the Empire, Canada might send aid to the British Armies. But few had looked forward to the time when Canada would send an army to take part in a European campaign waged beyond the British Isles.

Theories and preachings to the contrary, Canada did in August and September, 1914, what many people thought might never be done. In the South African War, Canada sent no Canadian troops abroad. A Canadian regiment was raised and placed on garrison duty at Halifax; but all the troops that left Canada's shores were volunteers for the British Army. They were equipped by the Canadian Government, but when they reached Cape Town they were thenceforth

maintained and paid by the British Government. On the present occasion, Canada has raised troops, equipped them, transported them, and will maintain them with Canadian dollars. Henceforth, Canada is as much a part of the fighting force of Great Britain as is Ireland. This is also true of Newfoundland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. For the first time in history, the fighting forces of the Empire come from the whole Empire and the expenses are paid by the whole Empire.

This is the significance of the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1914. Canada has entered the "vortex of European militarism." Henceforth, Canada is not to be regarded as a British Colony, but as a component part of the vast British Empire, bearing its share of the great Imperial burden. This was the point at which British internal diplomacy had been aiming for many years. British statesmen had long foreseen that the Empire could reach its highest point as regards offence and defence only when each portion of it had come to a position where it recognised and acknowledged responsibility for its share of the defence of the whole Empire, and not merely the defence of its own borders. They laid their plans well and patiently fostered the idea. When contrary ideas were expressed in the Dominions, there was no bitter condemnation from London, and no attempt to force the pace. The fruit has ripened in due season. Forbearance, patience, and sympathetic argument have finally won out. This great European War was the occasion. With Britain in danger there was no need even for a request. The work of education had been so well done that the Dominion offered—yea, even begged to be allowed—to take part in the titanic struggle which to them seemed likely to test the strength and prowess of the British Empire as a world-power.

How striking is this new development in Canada's relations with the world may be gathered from a brief review of Canada's actions on former occasions. During the Crimean War many Canadians volunteered for British service. Parliament passed sympathetic resolutions and voted twenty thousand pounds, "in favour of the widows and orphans of the allied armies of England and France." In 1857, during the Indian mutiny, the British Government raised in Canada

the "100th Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment," which was used for garrison purposes at Gibraltar and Malta. For years afterwards this regiment was recruited from Canada. During the war in the Soudan, some Canadians volunteered, and a company of *voyageurs* was actually recruited for transport service on the Nile. For years Canada sent soldiers for service with the British army, and a certain number of cadets from the Kingston Royal Military College were given imperial commissions every year.

These were the main precedents when the trouble arose in South Africa. It was known for several months that the British expected trouble and word came to Canada, directly and indirectly, that Canadian assistance was desirable for political reasons. The fear of German interference on behalf of the Boers was fairly acute. Unofficial intimations came from London that "a solid Empire" would be a good answer to Germany's unofficial attitude. The South African League asked for sympathetic resolutions from Canada, and even sent a delegate to this country in July, 1899. In that month, Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., now Minister of Militia, drew the attention of the Dominion House to the fact that Queensland had offered a contingent for service in South Africa if necessity arose. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, later advocated a contingent. It was rumoured that General Hutton, then in command of the Canadian forces, had drawn up a plan for a contingent. Yet the Government of the day made no definite move, although several prominent military men had offered to raise regiments for active service. Finally, on October 3rd, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, cabled Lord Minto, then Governor-General, that the Imperial Government would be glad to have four units of about 125 men each, infantry preferred. But he intimated his belief that these would be privately raised volunteers, not a Government contingent. No action was taken until October 13th, when an Order-in-Council was passed by the Government providing for the equipment and transportation of a thousand volunteers. They knew that the men would be available, and they agreed to provide them with clothing, arms, and transportation. The new men were recruited and despatched in seventeen days, and Lieut.-Col. W. W. (now General Sir Wil-

## THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

liam) Otter was given the command. But in no sense was there a Canadian contingent. The Canadian Government merely went a little further than the Government had gone when the Royal Canadian Regiment was raised in 1858. The official order was as follows:

"His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council having been pleased to approve of the despatch of Canadian volunteers, formed into eight companies of Infantry, for active service in South Africa, it is hereby notified that one thousand Volunteers will be accepted and that their enrollment has been authorized at the places mentioned below. \* \* \*

The contingent was designated a "Special Service Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry." They were neither Canada's regular troops nor her volunteer militia. Once in South Africa, they would be under British direction and British pay.

This contingent sailed on October 30th, and on November 7th the Canadian Government offered a second contingent under the same conditions. A month and a half elapsed before this was accepted, but on December 18th an order was issued providing for a regiment of Mounted Rifles and a brigade division of Field Artillery. The contingent sailed in January and February.

Later, the Government raised a regiment of a thousand men to garrison Halifax and release the British Leinster Regiment for active service. Since then no British soldiers have ever done garrison duty in Canada.

It will thus be noted that all the soldiers who went to South Africa were simply permitted to go. They were not sent as a part of Canada's contribution to Imperial Defence or as a fulfilment of Canada's duty to the Empire. It is true that the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in February, 1900, mentioned contingents had been "sent by the Government." Technically, he may have been correct, but practically there was a hesitation to admit that Canada could be called upon at any time to send soldiers if the Imperial Government so decided. Indeed, the subject has been discussed many times since, and Sir Wilfrid and others have often declared that Canada was free to send help or not.

This, then, is the situation; heretofore, Canada allowed Great Britain to recruit regiments in Canada; on this occasion (1914), Canada has raised regiments, equipped them, and has sent them to the war entirely at her own expense. Canada has recognised and admitted an obligation which heretofore was a matter of academic discussion.

\* \* \*

Three days before Britain actually declared war on Germany the Canadian Government and the Canadian people were deliberating ways and means of helping the mother country. This is shown by the following telegram from His Royal Highness the Governor-General to Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Ottawa, August 1, 1914.

In view of the impending danger of war involving the Empire my advisers are anxiously considering the most effective means of rendering every possible aid, and will welcome any suggestions and advice which Imperial naval and military authorities may deem it expedient to offer. They are confident that a considerable force would be available for service abroad, as under section sixty-nine of Canadian Militia Act the active militia can only be placed on active service beyond Canada for the defence thereof. It has been suggested that regiments might enlist as Imperial troops for a stated period, Canadian Government undertaking to pay all necessary financial provisions for their equipment, pay and maintenance. This proposal has not yet been maturely considered here and my advisers would be glad to have views of Imperial Government thereon.

ARTHUR.

In 1899, the suggestion came from London to Ottawa; in 1914, the suggestion came from Ottawa to London.

Canada was first in the field with her offer of help. Australia and India and South Africa and Egypt quickly followed suit. On August 4th, His Majesty the King thanked his overseas Dominions in the following terms:

London, August 4, 1914.

Please communicate to your ministers following message from His Majesty the King and publish:

"I desire to express to my people of the Overseas Dominions with what appreciation and pride I have received the messages from their respective governments during the last few days. These spontaneous assurances of their fullest support recalled to me the generous self-

## THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

sacrificing help given by them in the past to the Mother country. I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibilities which rest upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial my Empire will stand united, calm, resolute, and trusting in God.

"GEORGE R. I."

HARCOURT.

Mr. Harcourt also sent the following message in reply to that of the Governor-General noted above, asking for suggestions:

London, August 4, 1914.

Though there seems to be no immediate necessity for any request on our part for expeditionary force from Canada I think, in view of their generous offer, your ministers would be wise to take all legislative and other steps by which they would be enabled without delay to provide such a force in case it should be required later.

HARCOURT.

On the night of August 4th Great Britain declared war on Germany. Canada was first officially declared to be at war on the 5th day of August, when the Governor-General-in-Council issued a document concerning enemy merchant ships which began thus:

"Whereas a state of war now exists between this country and Germany."

On the following day another such order was issued with regard to the militia. The wording was somewhat different:

"Whereas, in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire on the one side, and Germany on the other side; and in view of the fact that thereby the Dominion of Canada is liable to invasion and other assaults of a hostile nature, such an emergency has arisen as calls for the placing of the militia on 'active service.'"

Therefore, while Canada's troops were to be sent to help England, Canada was fighting because she herself was at war.

On August 6th, Mr. Harcourt wired to the Governor-General as follows:

London, August 6, 1914.

With reference to my telegram of August 4th, His Majesty's Government gratefully accept offer of your ministers to send expeditionary force to this country, and would be glad if it could be despatched as soon as possible. Suggested composition follows.

HARCOURT.



## THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

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This was supplemented the next day by a further telegram from Mr. Harcourt, defining just what size the contingent should be.

London, August 7, 1914.

My telegram of August 6th, Army Council consider one division would be suitable composition of expeditionary force.

HARCOURT.

And again, on August 9th, Mr. Harcourt wired the Governor-General as to the time for which the troops would probably be required.

London, August 9, 1914.

With reference to your telegram of August 7th His Majesty is graciously pleased to order that the troops offered by Canada shall be raised by Your Royal Highness for service as expeditionary forces. It is suggested that terms of attestation should be as follows:

- (a) For a term of one year unless war lasts longer than one year, in which case they will be retained until war is over. If employed with hospitals, depots of mounted units, and as clerks, et cetera, they may be retained after termination of hostilities until services can be dispensed with, but such retention shall in no case exceed six months.
- (b) To be attached to any arm of service should it be required of them.

Men should be attested by Magistrate.

HARCOURT.

On August 4th, the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto "Telegram" wired as follows to his paper:

"The Government is in a position as far as the mobilization machinery and transportation facilities are concerned, to embark an army division of eighteen thousand men within two weeks."

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Telegram," and the correspondents of several other papers who spoke in the same way, were wrong. No matter how willing Canada was to help, she was not ready. Canada is not a military nation. The men who enlisted in their thousands were willing, and eager and ready to leave right away. But we had no equipment for them. Uniforms, rifles, equipment of every sort was available in limited quantities only. There were no mobilization stores. The result of Canada's being not ready was that

## THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

equipment, horses, guns, motor trucks, and so on had to be collected at a maximum of expense from all over the country.

As it was, the Government made the best of a difficult situation. With the co-operation of the railways, and of patriotic business men, the work of mobilization and fitting out the troops went on apace. On August 18th, Canada's "War Parliament" met. The Duke of Connaught discarded his gold lace for khaki. An Order-in-council was issued authorising an army of 22,218 officers and men. By this time, officers all over the country were drilling at or near the cities and towns from which they came. They had been drilling for nearly two weeks. Every city and town displayed feverish activity along this line. Recruiting was brisker than Canada had ever known it. The Headquarters Militia Staff were kept busy almost day and night. Men were enlisted, medically examined, passed, and drafted out to the camps. A week from the time of the declaration of war by Britain, half Canada's first contingent was under canvas—somewhere.

The name of Valcartier began to get into our newspapers. On August 4th, the Government did not even own Valcartier. Petawawa up to then was Canada's biggest camping ground. But it had been apparent for some time before the war broke out that a camp, larger, roomier, more strategic, and above all, nearer the Atlantic, was necessary. The Government acquired Valcartier a day or two after Britain declared war. On the 20th of August the first troops left Toronto for the newly-organised camp.

Valcartier was a little settlement, chiefly of Irish people, sixteen miles from the city of Quebec, on an old line of the Canadian Northern Railway. It was ideal as far as training-ground requirements went. Miles of plateaux stretched out from the foot of the Laurentian Hills. The Jacques Cartier River provided an abundance of good, fresh water both for drinking and shower-bath purposes. The expansiveness of the place was a consideration. Something between sixteen and twenty thousand acres provided room for the many necessities of training. Work began immediately. Engineers were engaged to put up miles of rifle ranges for artillery and infantry practice. A system of waterworks was to be installed. Headquarters had to be built.

A great deal of credit is due to the railways for the way in which they facilitated the transport of the troops. The Canadian Northern kept a constant stream of cars going up from Quebec to Valcartier, bringing everything from men to supplies. They constructed a loop so that there need be no waiting, and trains came and went every hour of the day and night. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Railways entered into the work, too. The two former helped by bringing the troops across Canada. A thousand or more troop trains was a huge task in itself. And when the carrying from all over Canada to Valcartier of huge stores of equipment is taken into consideration, it will be seen how loyally the railway men of Canada put their shoulders to the wheel.

Meanwhile, recruiting still went on. The Minister of Militia spoke casually about a second, and possibly a third contingent. Canada's War Parliament had voted thirty millions of dollars for the seven months from August 18th onwards, for the upkeep of Canada's army.

Valcartier was gradually filling up. There was much to be done. By far the great majority of the men who had enlisted were raw recruits. They were a motley crew. If we had not "dukes' sons and cooks' sons," at least we had millionaires' sons and every other sort of son down to the out-of-work. The men from the first were enthusiastic. They needed all their enthusiasm, for the life at Valcartier was no child's play. At first, many of them had no uniforms. Some of them had not even blankets enough, and the weather was getting colder down in Quebec. Little by little, however, equipment became more and more complete. Drilling and shooting went on every day. The shooting was a surprise. The raw material was soon drubbed into shape. Discipline—which up to now had been an unknown quantity in Canada's soldiery—became of paramount importance, and was enforced rigidly. And, in six weeks, Canada, from not even possessing a training-ground which was suitable, and having no sort of army, had thirty thousand men under canvas, who could shoot, and who could obey orders, and who could, at a pinch, have been sent to the front.

Everything was done at Valcartier that could be done to

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make the soldiers feel comfortable. Canteens—albeit dry ones—were provided. Sports, in leisure hours, had their devotees, and there was good exercise in abundance.

There were several reviews of the troops by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, assisted by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, and the members of the Government who witnessed these saw evidence of rapid progress. There is no doubt that much was due to the mental attitude of the men themselves. From the first they were imbued with the notion of practical patriotism, and worked and obeyed to that end.

At last, the army of thirty thousand was ready. Premier Borden visited them again, and coincidentally with his visit announced the departure of the troops for England. The contingent was to go as a complete unit. The Premier said:

“We have decided that every man will be taken from this camp. The firing line from Canada will consist of an army division of 22,500 men, but at the same time we have deemed it advisable to send the rest of the Canadians, who will act as reserve, instead of leaving them here and not being able to use them at any time when they are greatly needed, because of possible delay in transporting them. As to whether a second contingent will be mobilized, I cannot say. The services of 100,000 men can be obtained just as easily as were the services of those at present encamped here. A second contingent will be quickly mobilized if necessary.”

When the troops left Valcartier to embark on thirty-two transports, it was not known who would be their general commanding officer. [Major-General E. A. Hervey Alderson, C. B., was subsequently appointed to the chief command.] The final list of brigade commanders was, however, as follows:

### INFANTRY

First Brigade—Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V. C., D. S. O. (Quebec).

Second Brigade—Lieut.-Col. M. S. Mercer (Toronto).

Third Brigade—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie (Victoria).

Fourth Brigade—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Cohoe (St. Catharines).

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### ARTILLERY

First Brigade—Lieut.-Col. H. E. Burstall (Permanent Militia).

### STAFF

Second Grade—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Macdonnell, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Hall.

Third Grade—Captain Mitchell, Captain Lambe.

Director Medical Services—Col. Guy Carlton Jones.

Assistant Medical Services—Lieut.-Col. Foster.

Quartermaster General—Captain Hamilton.

Chief Cashier—Major Shanley.

Assistant Cashier—Captain Gagnon.

Chief Paymaster—Colonel Ward.

Some idea of the comparative size of the Canadian contingent may be gathered by comparisons. This army of 31,000 is more than twice the force which Lord Kitchener had to subdue the Mahdi at Khartoum in 1897; more than ten times the number of Canadians sent to the South African camps of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener in 1899. It is more than a quarter the size of the entire first expeditionary force sent from England to Boulogne under General French. It is as hard and capable an army of young men in all three services, infantry, cavalry and artillery, as ever was mustered from the ranks of militia and volunteers in any country.

• • •

The Canadian transports arrived in the famous old port of Plymouth, England, on October 15, and were greeted with great enthusiasm. It was an unprecedented sight even in the seaport where, from Plymouth Hoe, Sir Francis Drake caught his first glimpse of the Spanish Armada. The Western Morning News of Plymouth said next day: "The arrival of the fleet of transports with the first contingent of Canadian forces on board was an event of good augury for the future of the war. These splendid men have come, some of them nearly 6,000 miles, to testify to the unity of the Empire and take their share of the burden which rests upon Britons the world over of being the stoutest champions of justice and liberty.

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Even if their numbers were smaller we should hail their arrival as a symbol of the solidarity of the British race, but they come a large number in themselves, yet only the earnest of many more to come if they are needed to help in defeating the imposition of German tyranny and militancy on the world. The cheers they raised for the old country as they steamed into the harbor yesterday, and the splendid vigor and spirit they displayed, showed they have both the will and the power to give a good account of themselves at the front and prove worthy comrades of the dauntless band of heroes who, under Sir John French, have won the unstinted admiration of our French and Russian and Belgian allies and, indeed, of the whole world."

*John A. Cooper*

READY FOR HIM



—Chicago Daily News, Sept. 12.

## THE RAPE OF BELGIUM

By DAVID STARR JORDAN

[Few educators and leaders of opinion in the United States are better known in Canada than Dr. David Starr Jordan, for twenty-five years President and now the Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, California. He is a great internationalist, and for thirty years a sympathetic first-hand student of European politics. He was in Germany on his way home from the Balkans when the war broke out, and wrote the following from out the very edge of the war-clouds.]

In this war, what of right and what of wrong? Not much of right perhaps and very much of wrong. But there are degrees in wrong, and sometimes, by comparison, wrong becomes almost right.

The Armed Peace, the peace of guns and Dreadnoughts and sabre-rattlers, has come to its predestined end. Its armaments were made for war. Its war-makers and war-traders have done their work for the last ten years. They have been foiled time after time, but they have their way at last. Their last and most fatal weapon was the ultimatum. If Servia had not given them their chance they would have found their pretext somewhere else. When a nation or a continent prepares for war it will get it sooner or later. To prepare for war is to breed a host of men who have no other business, and another host who find profit in blood.

When the war began it had very little meaning. The intrigues of rival despotisms, Slav and Teuton, lie far from the apprehension of democratic western Europe. That the third and greatest Balkan war was imminent the people of the west might believe, but they felt no call to take part in it. The peoples of Europe do not hate each other. The springs of war come from the few impelled by greed and glory. Diplomacy in Europe has been for years the cover for robbery in Asia or Africa. Of all the nations concerned, not one had any wish to fight, and Belgium alone stood with clean hands.

And this fact gave the war its meaning. The invasion of Belgium changed the whole face of affairs. As by a lightning flash, the issue was made plain; the issue of the sacredness of law. The rule of the soldier or the rule of the citizen; the



## THE RAPE OF BELGIUM

rule of fear or the rule of law. Germany stands for the rule of the soldier. This was made clear when, a year ago, she passed under the yoke at Zabern. Britain stands for the rule of law. In spite of her lapses in Imperialism, the soldier is still the servant of the people, not their master.

The highest conception of human relations is embodied in the word Law. Law is the framework of civilization. Law is the condition of security, happiness, and progress. War is the denial of all law. It makes scrap-paper of all the solemn agreements men and nations have established for their mutual good. "Parchment is parchment," said the German Chancellor in 1911, "steel is force."

The rape of Belgium made scrap-paper of the parchment of International Law. The sowing of mines in the fairways of commerce made scrap-paper of the rights of neutral nations. The torture of the Belgian people made scrap-paper of the rights of noncombatants.

War may never be righteous, but is sometimes honorable. In honorable war armies fight armies; armies do not fight private citizens. If armies give no needless provocation they will receive none. The sacking of Malinés, Aerschot, Dinant is no act of honorable war. The wreck of Louvain, historic Louvain, five hundred years the venerated center of Catholic erudition, at the hands of blood-drunk soldiers, was an act of dishonorable war. It marks a stain on the record of Germany which the years will not efface. "A needed example," say the apologists for crime. The Duke of Alva gave the same "needed example" to these same people in his day. For centuries the words "Spanish blood" struck terror into people's hearts throughout the Netherlands. For centuries to come the word "Prussian" will take its hated place.

The good people of Germany do not burn universities. They are helpless in the hands of a monster of their own creation. The affair at Zabern a year ago testified to their complete subjugation. All the virtues are left to them save only the love of freedom. This the mailed fist has taken away.

The Germany of today is an anachronism. Her ideals in science are of the twentieth century; her ideals in politics are of the sixteenth. Her rulers have made her the most superb fighting machine in a world soul-weary of fighting. For vic-

tors in shining armor the modern world has no place. It will not worship them, it will not obey them. It will not respect those who either worship or obey. It finds no men good enough to rule over other men against their will.

A great nation which its own people do not control is a nation without a government. It is a derelict on the international sea. It is a danger to its neighbors, a greater danger to itself. Of all the many issues good or bad which may come from this war, none is more important than this: that the German people should take possession of Germany.



**MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. HERVEY ALDERSON, C.B.**  
Appointed to Command the Canadian Contingent. He served in the Boer War of 1899-1901; the Egyptian War, 1882; Nile Expedition, 1894-5; Mashonaland, 1893, and South Africa, 1900-01.

## THE DAY

By HENRY CHAPPELL

[The author of this poem, Mr. Henry Chappell, is a railway porter of Bath, England, and is known to his comrades as "the Bath Railway Poet." A poem such as this lifts him to the rank of a national poet. "Der Tag," or The Day, has been for many years past a German military toast.]

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,  
And now the Day has come.  
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,  
Little you reck of the numbing ball  
The blasting shell, or the "white arm's" fall,  
As they speed poor humans home.

You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,  
And woke the Day's red spleen.  
Monster, who asked God's aid divine,  
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine:  
Not all the waters of the Rhine  
Can wash thy foul hands clean.

You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day;  
Watch how the Day will go,  
Slayer of age and youth and prime  
(Defenceless slain for never a crime)  
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,  
False friend and cowardly foe.

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;  
Yours is the harvest red.  
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?  
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,  
And sightless turns to the flame-split skies  
The glassy eyes of the dead?

You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day  
That lit the awful flame.  
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain  
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;  
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,  
And mothers curse thy name.

But after the Day there's a price to pay  
For the sleepers under the sod,  
And He you have mocked for many a day—  
Listen, and hear what He has to say:  
"Vengeance is mine, I will repay."  
What can you say to God?

## OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following is a complete list of the Administrative Staff and Officers of the first Canadian Expeditionary Force, as posted at the Headquarters, Ottawa, October 14, 1914, in Militia Orders No. 463:

### CANADIAN DIVISION.

#### DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Commander—Maj.-General E. A. Hervey  
Alderson, C. B.  
Military Secretary—Col. J. C. MacDougall.  
A. D. C.—Capt. G. K. Killam.  
A. D. C.—Lieut. W. B. Sifton.  
A. D. C.—Lieut. T. Williams-Taylor.  
G. S. O. 1st Grade—To be selected by the Army Council.  
G. S. O. 2nd Grade—Lt.-Colonel A. H. Macdonell, D. S. O.  
G. S. O. 2nd Grade—Lt.-Colonel G. C. W. Gordon-Hall.  
G. S. O. 3rd Grade—Lt.-Colonel C. H. Mitchell.  
G. S. O. 3rd Grade—Lt.-Colonel H. J. Lamb.  
A. A. and Q. M. G.—To be selected by the Army Council.  
D. A. A. and Q. M. G.—Captain J. H. MacBrien.  
D. A. A. G.—Captain G. T. Hamilton.  
D. A. Q. M. G.—Captain J. S. Brown.  
A. D. M. S.—Colonel G. C. Jones.  
D. A. D. M. S.—Lieut.-Colonel G. la F. Foster.  
A. D. V. S.—Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Neill.  
D. A. D. O. S.—Lieut.-Colonel F. Strange.  
Field Cashier—Major C. N. Shaniy.  
Asst. Cashier—Captain J. L. Regan.  
Postmaster—Lieut. K. A. Murray.  
Asst. Provost Marshal—Capt. E. S. Clifford, D. S. O.

#### Attached—

Water Experts and Sanitary Advisers—  
Lt.-Colonel W. W. Naysmyth, Major R. E. Wodehouse.  
Chaplain—Hon. Major R. H. Steacy.  
 supernumeraries—Major E. de B. Panet,  
 Captain F. L. Armstrong, Lt.-Colonel  
 E. B. Worthington, Lt.-Colonel J. G.  
 Rattray, Lt.-Colonel F. Reid

#### DIVISIONAL MOUNTED TROOPS.

Commander—Lt.-Colonel F. C. Jamieson.  
*Cavalry Squadron*—  
Major W. A. Griesbach, Lieut. W. A. Watson, Lieut. J. W. Tipton, Lieut. K. W. Edmiston, Lieut. D. A. Ferris, Lieut. H. McM. Dawson.  
Vet. Officer—Captain W. G. Stedman.  
Paymaster—Lieut. R. Thompson.  
*Cyclist Company*—  
Captain R. S. Robinson, Lieut. C. E. Bush, Lieut. C. G. Child, Lieut. W. M. Everall, Lieut. J. J. Chadwick.

#### DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.

*Divisional Artillery Headquarters*—  
Commander—Lt.-Colonel H. E. Burstall.  
A. D. C.—Lieut. N. O. Reiffenstein.  
Brigade Major—Captain C. F. Constantine.  
Staff Captain—Captain A. S. Wright.

#### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

*Headquarters*—  
O. C.—Lt.-Colonel E. W. B. Morrison,  
D. S. O.

Adjutant—Major W. O. H. Dodds.  
Orderly Officer—Lieut. M. Cosgrove.

#### Attached—

Medical Officer—Major J. McCrae.  
Veterinary Officer—Captain E. M. Dixon.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. L. S. C. Kelly.

#### 1st Battery—

Major C. H. L. Sharman, Captain L. Good-  
eve, Lieut. R. G. Thackray, Lieut. A. H.  
Bick, Captain F. J. Alderson, Lieut. P.  
Stern.

#### 2nd Battery—

Major C. H. M. Laren, Captain D. A.  
White, Lieut. A. H. Helmer, Lieut. W.  
H. Blue, Lieut. H. S. Matthews, Lieut.  
C. E. Godwin.

#### 3rd Battery—

Major R. H. Britton, Captain C. Stewart,  
Lieut. W. H. Taylor, Lieut. A. R. Gillies,  
Lieut. W. F. Smith, Lieut. W. B. Shaw.

#### Ammunition Column—

Captain R. R. Durkee, Lieut. W. H.  
Beville, Lieut. H. T. Whitley.

#### Supernumerary—

Lieut. H. V. Benson.

### 2ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

#### Headquarters—

O. C.—Lt.-Colonel J. J. Creelman.  
Adjutant—Captain C. S. Hanson.  
Orderly Officer—Lieut. A. F. Duguld.

#### Attached—

Medical Officer—Lieut. H. H. Burnham.  
Veterinary Officer—Captain A. E. Cou-  
lombe.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. J. A. C. Mowbray.

#### 4th Battery—

Major A. G. L. McNaughton, Captain E. C.  
Hale, Lieut. F. D. L. Green, Lieut. O.  
C. F. Hague, Lieut. A. O. McMurtry,  
Lieut. M. McNaughton.

#### 5th Battery—

Major E. G. Hanson, Captain J. A. Mac-  
Donald, Lieut. A. T. Patterson, Lieut.  
J. K. M. Green, Lieut. J. D. Armour,  
Lieut. R. T. Young.

#### 6th Battery—

Major H. G. McLeod, Captain W. A. Mc-  
Kee, Lieut. J. H. Evans, Lieut. A. E.  
Barton, Lieut. F. H. Tingley, Lieut. F.  
Fyshe.

#### Ammunition Column—

Captain J. M. Eakins, Lieut. W. G. Han-  
son, Lieut. H. M. Savage.

#### Supernumerary—

Captain J. G. Piercey.

### 3RD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

#### Headquarters—

O. C.—Lt.-Colonel J. H. Mitchell.  
Adjutant—Major G. H. Ralston.  
Orderly Officer—Lieut. S. E. Lovelace.

#### Attached—

Medical Officer—Major D. A. Clarke.  
Veterinary Officer—Major C. G. Saunders.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. W. P. Thomson.

#### 7th Battery—

Major W. H. M. King, Captain K. E. Ken-  
nedy, Lieut. J. C. Ball, Lieut. A. H. Hor-

## OFFICERS CANADIAN CONTINGENT

ton, Lieut. E. H. Lancaster, Lieut. R. C. Morgan.

*5th Battery*—  
Major H. G. Carscallen, Captain H. D. Crerar, Lieut. W. I. S. Hendrie, Lieut. J. H. Scandrett, Lieut. D. H. Storms, Lieut. J. V. Young.

*9th Battery*—  
Major E. A. MacDougall, Captain A. C. S. Wainwright, Lieut. J. W. Ross, Lieut. E. A. Greene, Lieut. C. S. Craig, Lieut. J. H. Macdonnell.

*Ammunition Column*—  
Captain C. V. Stockwell, Lieutenant A. B. McEwen, Lieut. H. B. Burgoyne, Lieut. H. S. Parker.

## HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTERY AND AMMUNITION COLUMN.

Major F. C. Magee, Captain G. E. Hall, Lieut. W. A. Irving, Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut. G. H. D'O. Reid, Lieut. W. H. Robb.

*Attached*—  
Veterinary Officer—Captain A. Landry.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. R. B. Thompson.

## DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN.

*Headquarters*—  
O. C.—Lieut. Colonel J. J. Penhale.  
Adjutant—Major C. E. Long.

*Attached*—  
Medical Officer—Major D. Donald.  
Veterinary Officer—Lieut. C. E. Edgett.  
Paymaster—Lieut. L. A. Chown.

*No. 1 Section*—  
Major E. W. Leonard, Lieut. H. M. Dunlop, Lieut. W. B. McTaggart, Lieut. G. L. McTiann.

*No. 2 Section*—  
Captain F. W. Pickles, Lieut. J. S. B. Macpherson, Lieut. C. G. Dowsley, Lieut. H. C. Lefroy.

*No. 3 Section*—  
Major S. B. Anderson, Lieut. R. St. C. Hayes, Lieut. R. H. Harcourt, Captain C. J. Bell.

*No. 4 Section*—  
Captain C. E. Churchill, Lieut. C. F. Inches, Lieut. J. B. H. Hoodless.

*Supernumeraries*—  
Major J. T. McGowan, Major E. T. B. Gilmore, Captain J. G. E. Roy, Lieut. F. H. Crathern.

## DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

*Divisional Engineer Headquarters*—  
Commander—Lt. Colonel C. J. Armstrong.  
Adjutant—Major T. V. Anderson.

*Attached*—  
Medical Officer—Captain P. Polsson.  
Veterinary Officer—Major A. B. Cutcliffe.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. A. J. G. Davidson.

*No. 1 Field Company*—  
Major W. W. Melville, Capt. T. C. Irving, Lieut. E. R. Vince, Lieut. B. M. Hay, Lieut. J. R. Cosgrove, Lieut. F. S. Gendron.

*Supernumeraries*—Captain F. O. Hodgins, Lieut. F. S. Rankin.

*No. 2 Field Company*—  
Major W. B. Lindsay, Major A. McPhail, Lieut. C. H. C. Milne, Lieut. H. S. Hertzberg, Lieut. H. R. Robertson, Lieut. D. M. Mathieson.

*Supernumeraries*—Lieut. E. L. Lynne, Lieut. V. Bell-Irving.

## DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

O. C.—Major F. A. Lister, Captain F. C. Kilburn, Lieut. A. Leavitt, Lieut. C. ...

McCrary, Lieut. T. Powers, Lieut. G. A. Cline, Lieut. E. Ford.

*Attached*—  
Veterinary Officer—Captain M. O'Gogarty.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. W. W. Wilson.

## 1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

*Headquarters*—

Commander—Lieut. Colonel M. S. Mercer.  
Brigade Major—Lieut. Colonel R. J. F. Hayter.

Staff Captain—Captain F. B. Ware.  
Staff Captain—Captain C. T. deKam.  
Orderly Officer—Lieut. H. M. Teed.  
Orderly Officer—Lieut. W. B. Wedd.

*Attached*—  
Veterinary Officer—Lieut. F. Walsh.

## 1ST INFANTRY BATTALION.

*Headquarters*—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt. Colonel F. W. Hill.  
Major—Major F. C. Beecher.

Major—Major T. B. Welch.  
Adjutant—Captain R. J. Brook.  
Asst. Adjutant—Captain H. J. Coghill.  
Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. H. E. Pembroke.

Transport Officer—Major R. D. Ross.  
Signaling Officer—Lieut. C. Butler.

*Attached*—

Medical Officer—Lieut. D. E. Robertson.  
Paymaster—Hon. Lieut. J. W. Bottomley.

*Machine Gun Section*—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. F. Campbell.

*Company Officers*—

Captain D. M. Sutherland, Captain A. E. Kimmins, Captain B. Osborne, Captain G. J. L. Smith, Captain G. H. Wilkinson, Captain G. B. Watson, Captain G. T. Delamere, Captain L. H. Grover, Lieut. W. B. Clifford, Lieut. J. G. Hellwell, Lieut. J. L. Tranter, Lieut. L. Youngs, Lieut. J. Lockhart, Lieut. T. G. Swift, Lieut. P. W. Pick, Lieut. J. E. Hahn, Lieut. P. W. Robinson, Lieut. E. H. Greenwood, Lieut. G. C. Hunt, Lieut. F. L. Lodge, Lieut. R. A. James, Lieut. G. A. Metcalfe, Lieut. F. A. Creighton, Lieut. W. N. Gallagher, Lieut. L. M. Thomas, Lieut. K. A. Mahaffy, Lieut. D. E. Douglass, Lieut. E. B. Henderson, Lieut. G. H. Gordon, Lieut. C. W. Hodgson, Lieut. W. J. Lalor, Lieut. R. R. Brown.

Supernumerary—Lieut. R. N. Chesham.

## 2D INFANTRY BATTALION.

*Headquarters*—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt. Colonel D. Watson.  
Major—Major C. H. Rogers.

Major—Major F. A. Howard.  
Adjutant—Captain H. Willis-O'Connor.  
Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. A. Turner.  
Quartermaster—Hon. Major J. Mills.  
Transport Officer—Lieut. R. W. F. Jones.  
Signaling Officer—Lieut. F. C. Currie.

*Attached*—

Medical Officer—Captain G. G. Greer.  
Paymaster—Lieut. W. M. Houghton.

*Machine Gun Section*—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. H. E. Hodge.

*Company Officers*—

Captain G. W. Bennett, Captain S. L. Thorne, Captain G. G. Chrysler, Captain H. B. Verrett, Captain L. F. Guttman, Captain T. H. S. Abell, Captain H. Bolster, Captain W. H. V. Hooper, Lieut. C. H. Ackerman, Lieut. A. G. McLennan, Lieut. O. O. G. Whelan, Lieut. W. L. L. Gordon, Lieut. J. G. H. Strathy, Lieut. E. M. Klotz, Lieut. C. E.

# OFFICERS CANADIAN CONTINGENT

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Culling, Lieut. R. deSalaberry, Lieut. R. O. Earle, Lieut. T. A. Kidd, Lieut. A. H. Hugill, Lieut. J. E. McLurg, Lieut. G. T. Richardson, Lieut. C. W. Day, Lieut. R. D. Ponton, Lieut. K. D. Ferguson, Lieut. H. N. Fraser, Lieut. F. E. Birdsall, Lieut. E. D. Wallace, Lieut. E. D. O'Flynn, Lieut. C. R. Scott, Lieut. W. J. Doxsee, Lieut. F. Mackay-Garrison.  
 Supernumerary—Captain F. Mercer.

## 3D INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lieut.-Col. R. Reunie.  
 Major—Major H. M. Higinbotham.  
 Major—Major A. G. E. Kirkpatrick.  
 Adjutant—Lieut. E. B. Duncan.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. M. S. Gooderham.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. J. Hutchison.  
 Transport Officer—Lieut. J. A. Cameron.  
 Signaling Officer—Capt. D. H. C. Masson.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Lieut. A. K. Haywood.  
 Paymaster—Lieut. H. G. Wickins.

### Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieutenant M. D. Macdonald.

### Company Officers—

Captain W. D. Allan, Captain D. Muntz, Captain A. E. Hoeft, Captain F. O. Tidy, Captain J. E. R. Streight, Captain C. N. E. Martin, Captain G. C. Ryerson, Captain L. S. Morrison, Lieut. W. B. Crowther, Lieut. J. B. Neale, Lieut. F. R. Medland, Lieut. R. K. George, Lieut. C. A. V. MacCormack, Lieut. W. E. Currie, Lieut. G. A. Smith, Lieut. W. D. P. Jarvis, Lieut. A. M. Sanderson, Lieut. H. R. Alley, Lieut. G. E. D. Greene, Lieut. R. N. C. Davis, Lieut. R. N. W. Chitty, Lieut. G. D. Allen, Lieut. V. Vandersmissel, Lieut. J. B. Rogers, Lieut. T. W. Anderson, Lieut. G. D. Hagarty, Lieut. C. L. Clarke, Lieut. J. K. Cronyn, Lieut. A. B. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W. M. Nicholls, Lieut. N. P. Kelly, Lieut. H. J. Davidson.  
 Supernumerary—Lieut. V. L. Johnson.

## 4TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Labatt.  
 Major—Major W. S. Buell.  
 Major—Major F. F. Clarke.  
 Adjutant—Captain J. D. Glover.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. A. C. Bastedo.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Major A. Gillies.  
 Transport Officer—Lieut. J. Allen.  
 Signaling Officer—Lieut. V. M. Dyas.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Major R. R. Ralke.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. W. Scott.  
 Chaplain—Capt. Rev. F. C. Piper.

### Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. H. H. Washington.

### Company Officers—

Captain R. H. Belson, Captain J. Ballantyne, Captain G. N. R. Collins, Captain M. A. Colquhoun, Captain R. T. Hunter, Captain C. R. Rogers, Captain E. T. Kelly, Captain S. S. Huggins, Lieut. G. E. Beggy, Lieut. G. F. McLaren, Lieut. F. S. Dent, Lieut. G. O. Brown, Lieut. D. W. Megaffin, Lieut. A. G. Fletcher, Lieut. F. W. Miller, Lieut. W. C. Towers, Lieut. W. S. Sprinks, Lieut. J. H. Bennett, Lieut. J. R. Reilly, Lieut. R. C. Wallace, Lieut. W. M. Young, Lieut. T. P. Jones, Lieut. G. C. Wright, Lieut. G.

W. M. Ballard, Lieut. W. T. Bleakley, Lieut. J. M. McKinley, Lieut. H. B. McGuire, Lieut. R. V. Conover, Lieut. C. Brant, Lieut. W. C. Sterling, Lieut. A. J. Hoshal, Lieut. H. A. Cozzens.  
 Supernumerary—Major H. Grahame.

## 2D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

### Headquarters—

Commander—Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Currie.  
 Brigade Major—Lt.-Col. H. Kemmis Betty.  
 Staff Captain—Captain R. P. Clark.  
 Staff Captain—Captain R. R. Napier.  
 Orderly Officer—Captain M. K. Greene.  
 Orderly Officer—Captain J. F. Foulkes.

### Attached—

Veterinary Officer—Capt. H. Coulbourn.

## 5TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Tuxford.  
 Major—Major H. M. Dyer.  
 Major—Major G. G. Morris.  
 Adjutant—Captain E. Halliam.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. W. T. Daniell.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Lieut. W. Ellis.  
 Transport Officer—Major E. Thornton.  
 Signaling Officer—Captain J. P. Nash.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Major A. S. Langrill.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Captain F. Davy.

### Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieutenant G. C. DeBombarle.

### Company Officers—

Captain D. Tenaille, Captain N. S. Edgar, Captain M. L. Robson, Captain J. R. Hopkins, Captain G. M. Endacott, Captain R. A. Allen, Captain E. S. Pragnell, Captain O. R. Sandeman, Lieut. J. D. Ravenhill, Lieut. W. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. J. W. Candlish, Lieut. J. M. Currie, Lieut. D. Mundell, Lieut. C. B. Nicholl, Lieut. J. M. Graham, Lieut. D. Melkie, Lieut. G. Bellamy, Lieut. W. Harvard, Lieut. W. Graham, Lieut. R. N. C. Hill, Lieut. E. S. Morgan, Lieut. D. H. Tozer, Lieut. J. Baker, Lieut. T. C. Brookes, Lieut. C. D. Mason, Lieut. L. P. Tudor, Lieut. R. W. Fliske, Lieut. L. F. Page, Lieut. J. K. Simpson, Lieut. W. Humphries, Lieut. S. M. Ford, Lieut. A. F. Crossman.  
 Supernumerary—Major F. Pawlett.

## 6TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt.-Col. B. W. Patterson.  
 Major—Major F. J. Dingwall.  
 Major—Major D. G. Macpherson.  
 Adjutant—Captain E. M. Fisher.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Hon. Capt. T. G. Finn.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Lieut. S. L. Bedson.  
 Transport Officer—Lieut. G. W. Watson.  
 Signaling Officer—Lieut. H. R. Selfe.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Lieut. H. E. Cummins.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Lieut. H. G. Watson.  
 Chaplain—Hon. Capt. G. A. Wells.

### Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. E. H. Houghton.

### Company Officers—

Captain K. C. Bedson, Captain J. A. Dennistoun, Captain R. M. Dennistoun, Captain F. K. Wilson, Captain H. G. Gunning, Captain W. T. Lockhart, Captain H. G. Mayes, Captain A. Harvard, Lieut. J. R. Dennistoun, Lieut. C. H. Ross, Lieut. F. Sowers, Lieut. A. F. Nation, Lieut. E. C. Ferguson, Lieut.

## OFFICERS CANADIAN CONTINGENT

R. C. Laurie, Lieut. A. C. Wingood, Lieut. F. Hassall, Lieut. F. C. S. Davidson, Lieut. A. P. Cameron, Lieut. F. F. Coke, Lieut. A. C. Woodman, Lieut. J. P. Mackenzie, Lieut. L. R. Rowe, Lieut. R. E. Osborne, Lieut. H. D. Cunningham, Lieut. L. Griffin, Lieut. W. R. Latimer, Lieut. G. G. Smith, Lieut. R. R. Steeves, Lieut. R. C. Lewis, Lieut. J. C. Mussel, Lieut. A. C. D. Piggott, Lieut. C. G. Lloyd.  
 Supernumerary—Capt. V. A. V. McMeans.

## 7TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lt.-Colonel—Lt. Colonel W. Hart-Mellarg.  
 Major—Major V. W. Odum.  
 Major—Major P. Byng-Hall, D. S. O.  
 Adjutant—Captain S. D. Gardner.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Lt. E. S. Bowden-Smart.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. J. MacMillan.  
 Transport Officer—Lieut. O. F. Brothers.  
 Signalling Officer—Captain W. Edmund-Jenkins.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Capt. G. H. Gibson.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. B. M. Humble.  
 Chaplain—Hon. Capt. Rev. W. Barton.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. E. D. Bellew.

## Company Officers—

Captain T. V. Scudamore, Captain J. W. Warden, Captain A. W. McNally, Captain E. Bayliss, Captain E. C. Cooper, Captain R. V. Harvey, Captain G. Moberly, Captain L. E. Haynes, Lieut. H. B. Scharschmidt, Lieut. J. C. Thorne, Lieut. R. P. Steeves, Lieut. T. G. Forshaw, Lieut. A. Mackintosh, Lieut. H. W. Bromley, Lieut. H. G. Boggs, Lieut. W. L. Ford, Lieut. L. G. Hornby, Lieut. R. F. Buscombe, Lieut. R. P. Latta, Lieut. A. G. Spencer, Lieut. G. H. Leslie, Lieut. H. G. Anderson, Lieut. M. Mallahue, Lieut. G. G. Chisholm, Lieut. W. T. Barton, Lieut. C. C. Holmes, Lieut. H. MacDowell, Lieut. G. E. Shaw, Lieut. N. A. Lessorp, Lieut. W. Ashton, Lieut. L. J. Thomas, Lieut. J. H. Diamond.  
 Supernumerary—Capt. D. E. Carleton.

## 8TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lt.-Colonel—Lt.-Colonel L. J. Lipsett.  
 Major—Major W. A. Munroe.  
 Major—Major E. Pottinger.  
 Adjutant—Major J. Kirkcaldy.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. G. W. Cox.  
 Quartermaster—Lieut. W. E. Firmstone.  
 Transport Officer—Captain H. A. Wise.  
 Signalling Officer—Lieut. W. A. McKenzie.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Major G. S. Mothersill.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. G. W. Andrews.  
 Chaplain—Captain A. W. Wood.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieutenant S. T. H. Maddall.

## Company Officers—

Captain G. K. W. Watson, Captain E. de H. McMeans, Captain A. W. Mall, Captain G. F. de C. O'Grady, Captain C. H. Northwood, Captain H. Mathews, Captain L. W. Hingay, Captain J. M. Power, Lieut. G. H. Wells, Lieut. G. Durand, Lieut. R. B. S. Burton, Lieut. R. Parget, Lieut. S. A. Hargraff, Lieut. J. K. Bell, Lieut. G. N. Harris, Lieut. G. E. Andrews, Lieut. J. N. Scott, Lieut. J. K. Morris, Lieut. W. Neale, Lieut. N.

M. McLeod, Lieut. H. E. L. Owen, Lieut. W. R. Bertram, Lieut. L. S. Dear, Lieut. H. M. Cherry, Lieut. A. Lucas, Lieut. W. O'Grady, Lieut. H. E. Passmore, Lieut. H. L. Oldheid, Lieut. R. Denison, Lieut. S. E. Lewis, Lieut. J. E. Reynolds, Lieut. E. G. Muirhead.  
 Supernumerary—Lieut. C. Blake.

## 3D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

## Headquarters—

Commander—Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V. C., D. S. O.  
 Brigade Major—Lt.-Colonel G. B. Hughes.  
 Staff Captain—Captain E. W. Pope.  
 Staff Captain—Captain G. N. Weekes.  
 Orderly Officer—Captain C. B. Costin.  
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. H. F. Macdonald.  
 Attached—  
 Veterinary Officer—Lieut. E. S. Souter.

## 13TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lt.-Colonel—Lieut. Colonel F. O. W. Loomis.  
 Major—Major E. P. Norworthy.  
 Major—Major V. C. Buchanan.  
 Adjutant—Captain G. E. McCuall.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Captain A. G. Cameron.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Captain P. Handley.  
 Transport Officer—Captain D. J. Carthew.  
 Signalling Officer—Capt. G. D. McGibbon.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Major C. S. Brown.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. W. T. Taylor.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. J. D. Ross.

## Company Officers—

Captain D. H. McCuall, Captain C. J. Smith, Captain R. H. Jamieson, Captain K. M. Perry, Captain L. W. Whitehead, Captain T. S. Morrissey, Captain H. F. Walker, Captain W. H. Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. F. P. Buchanan, Lieut. F. C. Stephens, Lieut. I. Sinclair, Lieut. A. Worthington, Lieut. G. M. Drummond, Lieut. E. M. Sellen, Lieut. C. L. Cantley, Lieut. A. M. Fisher, Lieut. M. Green-shields, Lieut. L. de V. Chipman, Lieut. G. O. Lees, Lieut. A. Radford, Lieut. W. F. Peterman, Lieut. C. H. Crowdy, Lieut. C. P. Pitblado, Lieut. P. G. Ferguson, Lieut. F. S. Molson, Lieut. C. N. McCuall, Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Lieut. C. M. Horsey, Lieut. H. D. Ives, Lieut. J. O. Hastings, Lieut. S. B. Lindsay, Lieut. W. S. MacTier.  
 Supernumerary—Captain F. P. Buchanan

## 14TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lt.-Colonel—Lt. Colonel F. S. Meighen.  
 Major—Major W. W. Burland.  
 Major—Major F. H. Hopkins.  
 Adjutant—Lieut. A. F. Holt.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. H. A. Thompson.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. H. H. Smith.  
 Transport Officer—Lieut. J. Adams.  
 Signalling Officer—Lieut. K. L. McCuall.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Captain F. Scrimger.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. A. F. C. Winslow.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieutenant R. de V. Terroux.

## Company Officers—

Captain J. N. Warmington, Captain R. Stencle, Captain P. R. Hanson, Captain G. McCuall, Captain A. C. Shaw, Captain W. G. Currie, Captain H. Burr, Captain P. E. Ranger, Lieut. F. E. D.



Larkin, Lieut. ——— Frost, Lieut. G. M. Williamson, Lieut. W. A. Kirkconnell, Lieut. A. S. English, Lieut. W. M. Pearce, Lieut. W. K. Knubley, Lieut. W. S. Brotherhood, Lieut. G. W. Stairs, Lieut. S. Grant, Lieut. W. D. Adams, Lieut. G. L. Stairs, Lieut. C. F. C. Forteous, Lieut. M. J. O'Brien-Twohig, Lieut. C. S. Major, Lieut. E. A. Whitehead, Lieut. W. H. Draper, Lieut. F. R. Houston, Lieut. H. DeKosters, Lieut. R. Roy, Lieut. W. J. C. DeKappelle, Lieut. H. Quintal, Lieut. E. Leprohon, Lieut. R. DeSerres.  
 Supernumerary—Major H. J. Woodside.

## 15TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt. Colonel J. A. Currie.  
 Major—Major W. R. Marshall.  
 Major—Major W. Hendrie.  
 Adjutant—Captain R. C. Darling.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Capt. Trumbell Warren.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. R. L. M. Donaldson.

Transport Officer—Lieut. J. T. Duguid.  
 Signaling Officer—Lieut. W. B. Lawson.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Major A. J. Mackenzie.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. O. H. Mabee.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieutenant R. B. McKessock.

## Company Officers—

Captain A. R. McGregor, Captain B. Y. Cory, Captain G. H. McLaren, Captain J. A. K. Osborne, Captain G. M. Alexandra, Captain K. R. Marshall, Captain G. H. Musgrove, Captain A. N. Daniels, Lieut. F. H. Macdonald, Lieut. F. J. Smith, Lieut. F. N. Perry, Lieut. H. A. Barwick, Lieut. R. H. Davidson, Lieut. W. Mavor, Lieut. W. H. Shoenberger, Lieut. C. V. Fessenden, Lieut. F. M. Gibson, Lieut. A. G. C. Campbell, Lieut. A. J. Sinclair, Lieut. W. P. Malone, Lieut. J. H. Dansereau, Lieut. E. W. Bickle, Lieut. A. E. Muir, Lieut. H. M. Wilson, Lieut. H. M. Scott, Lieut. P. P. Acland, Lieut. E. O. Bath, Lieut. J. Kay, Lieut. P. V. Jones, Lieut. G. T. Langmuir, Lieut. W. W. Jago, Lieut. J. A. M. Livingston.  
 Supernumerary—Lieut. E. J. Long.

## 16TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt. Col. R. G. E. Leckie.  
 Major—Major J. E. Leckie, D. S. O.  
 Major—Major H. L. Roberts.  
 Adjutant—Major G. J. Godson.  
 Asst. Adjutant—Capt. G. H. Ross.  
 Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. B. W. Brown.  
 Transport Officer—Lieut. E. M. P. Ward.  
 Signaling Officer—Capt. R. F. Markham.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Captain G. E. Gillies.  
 Paymaster—Hon. Capt. J. H. McGregor.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. R. H. Tupper.

## Company Officers—

Captain L. Ross, Captain W. Rae, Captain C. M. Marriott, Captain J. Geddes, Captain H. M. Fleming, Captain P. F. Villiers, Captain F. Morrison, Captain G. W. Jamieson, Lieut. V. J. Hastings, Lieut. W. F. Kemp, Lieut. C. Marshall, Lieut. P. O. Bell-Irving, Lieut. G. H. Davis, Lieut. G. M. Ainslie, Lieut. H. N. Urquhart, Lieut. R. J. N. McKerrell, Lieut. E. M. W. Williams, Lieut. A. L.

Lindsay, Lieut. V. A. MacLean, Lieut. J. M. Reid, Lieut. R. P. Cotton, Lieut. G. S. Ager, Lieut. P. R. M. Wallis, Lieut. H. A. Gray, Lieut. S. D. Armour, Lieut. J. H. S. McClure, Lieut. J. G. Kenworthy, Lieut. E. N. Gilliat, Lieut. M. L. Gordon, Lieut. H. D. Rochfort, Lieut. S. W. J. Chambers, Lieut. H. Duncan.  
 Supernumeraries—Capt. S. Goodall, Lieut. E. P. Powis, Lieut. A. H. Calquhoun.

## DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

## HEADQUARTERS.

## Transport—

O. C. and Senior Transport Officer—Lieut. Colonel W. A. Simson.  
 Adjutant—Captain H. C. Greer.

## Supply—

Senior Supply Officer—Major C. D. Spittal.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Captain K. F. Rogers.  
 Veterinary Officer—Captain T. Z. Woods.  
 Paymaster—Lieut. O. R. Lobley.

## HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.

## Transport Details—

Major W. C. Coles, Captain E. E. Williams, Lieut. F. B. Inkster, Lieut. A. D. Connors.

## Supply Details—

Capt. H. C. Trenaman, Capt. L. Baxter.

## NO. 2 COMPANY.

## Transport Details—

Captain W. D. Greer, Lieut. H. H. Webb, Lieut. K. W. A. MacDougall.

## Supply Details—

Lieut. B. Drummond, Lieut. S. J. Hollister.

## NO. 3 COMPANY.

## Transport Details—

Captain C. A. Corrigan, Lieut. C. S. S. Watson, Lieut. J. Oliphant.

## Supply Details—

Capt. D'A. Findlay, Lieut. J. B. Morrison.

## NO. 4 COMPANY.

## Transport Details—

Capt. H. O. Lawson, Lieut. J. W. McLeod, Lieut. V. Percy Smith.

## Supply Details—

Captain C. M. Rutten, Lieut. A. R. Fortin.  
 Supernumerary to Divisional Train—Lt. A. N. Stirrett.

## NO. 1 FIELD AMBULANCE.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Ross; Major R. P. Wright, Capt. J. L. Duval, Capt. R. M. Gorssline, Capt. R. H. McGibbon, Capt. R. C. G. Geggie, Capt. G. P. Howlett, Capt. C. J. Boyce, Capt. E. L. Stone, Hon. Capt. A. D. McDonnell.  
 Supernumerary—Captain ——— Graham.

## NO. 2 FIELD AMBULANCE.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel D. W. McPherson; Major D. B. Bentley, Major E. B. Hardy, Major A. E. Snell, Capt. G. Musson, Capt. J. J. Fraser, Capt. W. A. Burgess, Capt. T. H. McKillip, Capt. P. G. Brown, Hon. Capt. W. H. Fox.  
 Supernumerary—Capt. H. Jepps.

## NO. 3 FIELD AMBULANCE.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Watt; Major J. A. Gunn, Major C. P. Templeton, Capt. E. M. Vesey, Capt. K. D. Pantou, Capt. F. C. Bell, Capt. S. A. Smith, Capt. P. G. Bell, Capt. J. D. McQueen, Hon. Capt. E. S. Woodliss.  
 Supernumerary—Capt. A. S. Donaldson.

## OFFICERS CANADIAN CONTINGENT

## EXTRA—DIVISIONAL FIELD UNITS

## ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

## Headquarters—

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Nelles.  
Major—Major J. H. Elmsley.  
Adjutant—Captain W. H. Bell.  
Signalling Officer—Hon. Lt. N. Medhurst.  
Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. B. A. Williams.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Captain H. Todd.  
Veterinary Officer—Major T. J. de M. Taschereau.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. D. C. Drury.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. H. Stethem.

## Squadron Officers—

Major C. T. VanStraubenzee, Major D. D. Young, Major A. McMillan, D. S. O., Captain F. S. Morrison, Captain F. Gilman, Captain D. B. Bowle, Lieut. E. L. Caldwell, Lieut. F. H. M. Codville, Lieut. R. S. Timmis, Lieut. R. B. LeBlanc, Lieut. T. R. G. Newcomen, Lieut. L. P. Sherwood, Lieut. J. F. H. McCarthy, Lieut. D. M. Fisher, Lieut. F. H. Wilkes, Lieut. R. Nordheimer, Lieut. D. F. Broome, Lieut. A. B. Irving.  
Supernumeraries—Capt. W. R. Kingsford, Captain ——— Muirhead, Captain ——— Garon, Lieut. A. Jarvis.

## LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (R. C.)

## Headquarters—

O. C.—Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, D. S. O.  
Major—Major E. F. Mackie, D. S. O.  
Adjutant—Lieut. M. Docherty.  
Signalling Officer—Lieut. J. R. Sparks.  
Quartermaster—Hon. Lieut. F. C. Rush.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Captain C. E. Fortin.  
Veterinary Officer—Captain R. Dubault.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. H. Hill.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Capt. O. Critchley.

## Squadron Officers—

Major F. L. Cartwright, D. S. O., Major J. Leckie, D. S. O., Major J. A. Heskeith, Captain W. R. Russell, Captain T. L. Arnott, Captain A. C. Critchley, Lieut. A. D. Cameron, Lieut. D. C. Davis, Lieut. J. A. Critchley, Lieut. W. T. Lawless, Lieut. G. Rochie, Lieut. R. E. Pagett, Lieut. K. C. Bedson, Lieut. J. C. de Bailharde, Lieut. L. H. Beer, Lieut. C. Goodday, Lieut. J. Galt, Lieut. W. C. Tennant.

Supernumeraries—Lieut. D. J. McDonald, Lieut. A. H. Bostock, Lieut. C. K. I. Pyman, Lieut. J. C. Clarke.

## ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.

## Headquarters—

O. C.—Lt.-Colonel H. A. Panet, D. S. O.  
Adjutant—Captain H. E. Boak.

## Attached—

Paymaster—Hon. Capt. W. Gimblett.

## A Battery—

Major J. N. S. Leslie, Captain W. H. P. Ekins, Lieut. F. M. Benson, Lieut. H. W. Macpherson, Lieut. L. M. Hughes.

## Attached—

Veterinary Officer—Major J. W. Wilson.

## B Battery—

Major D. I. V. Egan, Capt. W. G. Haggerty, Lieut. H. P. Lafferty, Lieut. A. V. T. Malone, Lieut. C. V. Bishop.

## Attached—

Veterinary Officer—Lieut. P. P. Souillard.  
Supernumerary—Captain G. S. Brown.

## 3RD FIELD COMPANY ENGINEERS.

Major G. B. Wright, Captain E. K. O'Connell, Lieut. A. Nolan, Lieut. E. Pepler, Lieut. E. W. Harrison, Lieut. H. F. Thexton.

Supernumeraries—Capt. C. O. C. Donnelly, Lieut. H. Daw, Lieut. J. C. Macdonald, Lieut. G. L. Ridout, Lieut. L. Drummond, Lieut. D. Parker, Lieut. R. M. B. Sutherland, Lieut. D. V. Morkill, Lieut. J. H. Stubbs.

## 4TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

## Headquarters—

Commander—Lt. Colonel J. E. Cohoe.  
Brigade Major—Major C. J. Mersereau.  
Staff Captain—Major A. B. Snow.  
Staff Captain—Capt. C. H. Vandersluys.  
Orderly Officer—Capt. J. H. Chaballe.

## Attached—

Veterinary Officer—Captain H. J. Elliott.

## F 4 INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lieut. Colonel—Lt. Colonel S. M. Rogers.  
Major—Major F. A. Osborne.  
Major—Major P. Anderson.  
Adjutant—Captain Gillispie.  
Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. A. A. Turner.  
Quartermaster—Hon. Lieut. J. W. Utton.  
Transport Officer—Major W. H. Watts.  
Signalling Officer—Lieut. H. C. L. Gillman.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Lieut. E. A. Neff.  
Paymaster—Hon. Major B. J. Saunders.  
Chaplain—Hon. Capt. Rev. T. H. Bruce.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. N. A. Sparks.

## Company Officers—

Capt. V. C. Mulvey, Capt. G. W. Marriott, Capt. A. N. Haynes, Capt. J. H. Parks, Capt. P. E. Bowen, Capt. R. H. Stewart, Capt. C. W. MacInnis, Capt. P. G. Cookson, Lieut. G. Hayne, Lieut. H. S. Relf, Lieut. D. G. Leonard, Lieut. A. E. Fynn, Lieut. J. C. L. Young, Lieut. H. H. Pike, Lieut. G. F. Horsley, Lieut. H. A. McComb, Lieut. G. S. Day, Lieut. B. R. Simpson, Lieut. J. E. Malholt, Lieut. H. E. Colley, Lieut. A. Brooks, Lieut. W. Macdonald, Lieut. H. L. Willson, Lieut. T. C. Simms, Lieut. S. M. Tait, Lieut. J. W. McDiarmid, Lieut. R. D. Briscoe, Lieut. G. Porteous, Lieut. R. H. Sheffield, Lieut. J. N. Adams, Lieut. R. Crawford.  
Supernumerary—Capt. J. V. E. Carpenter.

## 10TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

## Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Boyle.  
Major—Major J. McLaren.  
Major—Major J. Lightfoot.  
Adjutant—Major D. M. Ormonde.  
Asst. Adjutant—Captain C. R. Yates.  
Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. E. Ross.  
Transport Officer—Lieut. W. Lowry.  
Signalling Officer—Lieut. D. H. Sinclair.

## Attached—

Medical Officer—Lieut. G. C. Glidden.  
Paymaster—Hon. Capt. A. M. Houston.  
Chaplain—Hon. Capt. D. M. Emsley.

## Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lt. W. R. Critchley.

## Company Officers—

Lt. H. Cook, Capt. C. W. Robinson, Capt. W. W. Naysmyth, Capt. E. L. Howell, Capt. C. G. Arthur, Capt. D. L. Redman, Capt. A. F. T. Melke, Capt. F. Zott, Lieut. J. Collins, Lieut. G. G. Duacan, Lieut. A. N. Morgan, Lieut. L. Norton, Lieut. D. D. R. Epps, Lieut. W.

# OFFICERS CANADIAN CONTINGENT

23

N. Knowles, Lieut. J. T. Naysmyth, Lieut. D. C. McColl, Lieut. A. H. D. Watson, Lieut. R. Hoskins, Lieut. S. L. Glenfield, Lieut. A. R. Ball, Lieut. E. L. Bell, Lieut. J. D. Simpson, Lieut. H. C. Suydam, Lieut. A. Cockshutt, Lieut. A. E. Harrison, Lieut. B. S. Craggs, Lieut. C. Fryer, Lieut. A. T. Thomson, Lieut. F. Jenner, Lieut. G. R. Fornoret, Lieut. W. R. Coldwell, Lieut. H. R. Snelgrove, Supernumerary—Capt. H. A. C. Wallace.

## 11TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lieut.-Colonel R. Burritt, Major—Major A. Dulmage, Major—Major J. G. Wayne, Adjutant—Major D. W. B. Spry, Asst. Adjutant—Captain J. McAughey, Quartermaster—Hon. Lieut. G. S. Splinder, Transport Officer—Lieut. S. H. Mitchell, Signaling Officer—Lieut. F. L. Nichol.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Lieut. S. G. Chown, Paymaster—Hon. Lieut. T. T. Kirby, Chaplain—Hon. Capt. A. Payne.

### Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. S. O. Stewart.

### Company Officers—

Capt. S. McClelland, Capt. C. D. Lindsay, Capt. P. Walker, Capt. A. MacLean, Capt. C. E. McGee, Capt. S. J. Anderson, Capt. P. M. Anderson, Capt. R. F. Fairbrother, Lieut. G. D. Oulster, Lieut. G. W. MacFarlane, Lieut. R. Murdie, Lieut. J. L. Carey, Lieut. L. G. Warner, Lieut. G. A. Ferguson, Lieut. E. A. Hudson, Lieut. R. Sellar, Lieut. W. O. Kirby, Lieut. T. Clinkskill, Lieut. J. Macdermid, Lieut. H. N. Bailey, Lieut. R. Manahan, Lieut. W. McIlwaine, Lieut. E. Scatchard, Lieut. W. H. Bothwell, Lieut. R. E. Reid, Lieut. A. W. Sparling, Lieut. J. Graham, Lieut. J. D. Dawson, Lieut. S. Smith, Lieut. J. E. Holmes, Lieut. F. B. Goodwille, Lieut. W. Romeril, Supernumerary—Lieut. I. Finn.

## 12TH INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt.-Colonel H. F. McLeod, Major—Major A. E. Swift, Major—Major P. A. Guthrie, Adjutant—Captain J. E. Lync-Evans, Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. E. O. Greening, Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. R. A. McAvity, Transport Officer—Capt. N. C. Ogilvie, Signaling Officer—Lieut. H. H. VanWart.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Capt. R. H. Sutherland, Paymaster—Hon. Capt. A. L. Hamilton.

### Machine Gun Section—

Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. H. F. S. Caulfield.

### Company Officers—

Capt. H. G. Deedes, Capt. H. E. C. Sturdee, Capt. W. L. McWilliams, Capt. H. P. D. Gowen, Capt. C. K. Fraser, Capt. H. A. Sampson, Capt. P. Rigby, Capt. F. Mercereau, Lieut. E. S. Ryder, Lieut. F. Eason, Lieut. T. Roberts, Lieut. R. H. Welsh, Lieut. C. J. Morgan, Lieut. C. Mercereau, Lieut. R. A. Sterling, Lieut. T. R. McNally, Lieut. W. H. Key-Jones, Lieut. D. A. Laurie, Lieut. H. F. Hall, Lieut. F. H. Macrae, Lieut. R. P. Stewart, Lieut. E. H. Bowen, Lieut. I. L. Crawford, Lieut. M. K. Adams, Lieut. E. W. Ransom, Lieut. E. MacDonald,

Lieut. A. Blake, Lieut. P. J. Locke, Lieut. D. C. Jennings, Lieut. J. W. Vandenberg, Lieut. H. Lefebvre, Lieut. J. A. Winslow.

Supernumerary—Captain H. McDonald.

## 17TH (NOVA SCOTIA) INFANTRY BATTALION.

### Headquarters—

Lieut.-Colonel—Lt.-Col. S. G. Robertson, Major—Major D. D. Cameron, Major—Major D. Murray, Adjutant—Captain C. E. Bent, Asst. Adjutant—Lieut. L. R. Cutten, Quartermaster—Hon. Capt. R. McMeekin, Transport Officer—Lt. C. Hamilton Catty, Signaling Officer—Lieut. N. F. McKee.

### Attached—

Medical Officer—Captain A. Morrell, Paymaster—Hon. Capt. A. McKay, Chaplain—Hon. Capt. P. Goforth.

### Company Officers—

Capt. W. H. Allen, Capt. L. O. Bentley, Capt. T. C. Reid, Capt. W. B. Coulter, Capt. A. Watson, Capt. D. C. Sheppard, Capt. W. Forbes, Capt. J. H. Creighton, Lieut. G. W. Harris, Lieut. E. M. Bentley, Lieut. F. G. McDonald, Lieut. J. E. Christie, Lieut. F. D. Elliot, Lieut. E. W. Mingo, Lieut. C. J. Droggett, Lieut. H. A. Duncan, Lieut. J. M. Gillis, Lieut. R. E. Russell, Lieut. G. A. Ross, Lieut. M. Brock, Lieut. G. E. C. Eagar.

## PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

### Headquarters—

Lt.-Colonel—Lt.-Colonel F. D. Farquhar, D. S. O.

Major—Major A. H. Gault.

Adjutant—Capt. H. C. Buller.

Quartermaster—Hon. Lieut. C. A. Wake.

### Attached—

Paymaster—Hon. Capt. D. H. MacDougall, Medical Officer—Major C. B. Keenan.

### Company Officers—

Major J. W. H. McKinney, Major C. Q. Court, Major J. D. H. Shaw, Major R. T. Pelly, Capt. J. S. Ward, Capt. C. F. Smith, Capt. A. S. A. M. Adamson, Capt. D. O. C. Newton, Lieut. F. Fitzgerald, Lieut. J. L. Carr, Lieut. D. E. Cameron, Lieut. E. L. Christie, Lieut. P. V. Cornish, Lieut. D. F. B. Gray, Lieut. C. E. Crabbe, Lieut. S. L. Jones, Lieut. W. G. Colquhoun, Lieut. C. H. Price, Lieut. J. P. French, Lieut. F. F. Minchin, Lieut. B. F. Bainsmith, Lieut. N. W. Niven, Lieut. M. S. DeBay, Lieut. C. J. T. Stewart, Lieut. H. E. Sullivan, Lieut. T. M. Papineau, Lieut. G. H. Bennett, Lieut. F. L. Eardley-Wilmot.

## AUTOMOBILE MACHINE GUN BRIGADE NO. 1.

O. C.—Major R. Brutinel; Captain J. E. Brown, Captain C. F. Hawkins, Captain H. H. Donnelly, Lieut. F. A. Wilkin, Lieut. C. A. Bradbrook, Lieut. M. A. Scott.

### MACHINE GUN UNIT.

Lieut. E. Shellard.

### LINE OF COMMUNICATION UNITS.

### DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION PARK.

O. C.—Major A. deM. Bell; Captain F. Goldie, Lieut. J. D. Warren, Lieut. J. N. Lindsay, Lieut. S. C. Steel.

### Attached—

Paymaster—Lieut. E. V. Cawdon.

# OFFICERS CANADIAN CONTINGENT

## DIVISIONAL SUPPLY COLUMN.

*Transport and Workshop Details—*  
O. C.—Major M. Moor; Captain S. N. V. Spencer, Lieut. J. H. Atkinson, Lieut. G. C. Lafferty.  
*Supply Details*  
Lieut. C. V. Rinch.  
Supernumerary—Hon. Lieut. T. J. Turpin.

## RESERVE PARK

O. C.—Major C. Adams; Major H. J. Hensley, Lieut. J. C. Storer, Lieut. E. J. Church, Lieut. W. J. Gorrard.  
*Attached—*  
Medical Officer—Lieut. H. E. McDermott  
Veterinary Officer—Capt. K. L. Dough  
Paymaster—Hon. Lieut. B. C. Binks.

## RAILWAY SUPPLY DETACHMENT.

O. C.—Captain L. S. Baker.

## DEPOT UNITS OF SUPPLY.

No. 1 Unit—  
Captain E. J. Cleary.  
No. 2 Unit—  
Lieut. H. B. Bishop.

## CLEARING HOSPITAL.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel F. S. L. Ford; Major H. A. Chisholm, Major W. F. Mackinnon, Capt. C. H. Dickson, Capt. R. M. MacDonald, Capt. G. W. O. Dowsley, Capt. G. B. Peat, Hon. Capt. W. Pickup.  
Supernumerary—Captain J. M. Stewart.

## NO. 1 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel L. Drum; Major S. H. McKee, Major C. J. Williams, Capt. N. E. Munroe, Capt. S. H. Morris, Capt. — Myrand, Hon. Capt. F. E. Currie.  
Supernumeraries—Major The Hon. H. S. Beland, Captain J. C. W. Johnson.  
Dental Surgeon—B. L. Neilly.

## NO. 2 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington; Major F. McK. Bell, Major H. C. S. Elliott, Capt. C. A. Young, Capt. R. S. Pentecost, Capt. J. H. Wood, Capt. S. Fisher, Hon. Capt. J. H. Walker.  
Dental Surgeon—W. Bentley.

## NO. 1 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel M. MacLaren; Lt.-Col. F. C. Finley, Lt.-Col. K. Cameron, Maj. C. F. Wyld, Major R. P. Campbell, Major F. L. Vaux, Major E. A. Lebel, Major C. E. Doherty, Capt. A. C. Rankin, Capt. J. Fyshe, Capt. J. G. Hunt, Capt. T. A. Lomer, Capt. R. Wilson, Capt. McK. Forbes, Capt. S. A. Ramsey, Capt. C. H. Robson, Capt. A. W. M. Ellis, Capt. J. T. Hill, Capt. G. Shanks, Capt. G. Corbett, Hon. Capt. R. Kirkpatrick.  
Supernumerary—Captain A. L. Johnson.  
Dental Surgeon—A. G. Hassard.

## NO. 2 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Bridges; Lieut. Col. R. D. Rudolph, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott, Major J. T. Clark, Major R. L. Gardner, Major P. Goldsmith, Major C. W. Gorrell, Capt. G. R. Philip, Capt. — McKay, Capt. C. E. Cole, Capt. P. R. Menzies, Capt. J. Morgan, Capt. J. C. Calhoun, Capt. W. Bethune, Capt. N. V. Leslie, Capt. W. H. Tytler, Capt. S. Ellis, Capt. F. S. Burke, Capt. W. L. C.

McBeth, Capt. N. McLeod, Capt. W. P. Dillon, Hon. Capt. R. H. Nicholls.  
Dental Surgeon—F. W. B. Kelly.

## DEPOT COMPANY, A. M. C.

O. C.—Capt. J. L. Cockburn; Capt. E. J. Ryan, Lieut. E. S. Rutlan, Lieut. H. B. Boyd, Lieut. C. H. Jardine, Lieut. A. Smith, Lieut. G. W. McKeen, Lieut. M. Davis, Hon. Lieut. E. J. Thurgar.

## REMOUNT DEPOT.

O. C.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Hendrie; Capt. A. A. Loft, Lieut. E. C. Laver, Lieut. F. A. Dyer, Lieut. F. W. Tobutt, Lieut. W. Shanley.

*Attached—*  
Capt. R. B. Smith, Capt. W. Van Allen, Lieut. G. G. Cowan, Vet. Major E. C. Thurston, Vet. Capt. H. D. J. Duchene.

## BASE ARMY PAY UNITS.

Chief Paymaster—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Ward.  
Paymaster—Capt. J. T. E. Gagnon.  
Paymaster—Capt. C. W. Ward.  
Asst. Paymaster—Capt. C. W. Ingall.

## GENERAL LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Kirkpatrick, Major A. N. Jener, Major J. S. Leitch, Major J. J. Bull, Major H. T. Hughes, Capt. A. Turnbull.

## NURSING MATRONS AND NURSING SISTERS.

The undermentioned were selected to serve as Nursing Matrons and Nursing Sisters in the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

Nursing Matrons—M. C. Macdonald, H. Ridley.

Nursing Sisters—A. D. Allan, A. Attrill, J. I. Beil, K. deBellefeuille, — Bique, D. M. Binning, E. G. Black, B. J. Blewett, C. Bowden, C. E. Bruce, E. B. Burpee, N. T. Cameron, E. Campbell, E. Charleson, M. Clint, B. M. Cromwell, A. B. Davis, I. Denmark, M. L. Domsville, Y. Doucet, A. Dover, A. Dussault, M. A. Follette, M. Fraser, G. French, F. M. Frew, C. Gault, C. Geen, M. Goodeve, H. Graham, M. R. Gratton, C. A. Griffith, G. Halpenny, E. M. Hamby, A. W. Hammell, M. Hare, A. Hinchey, A. Howard, E. F. Hudson, E. A. Hunter, P. Ivey, M. Jackson, E. C. Jamieson, J. Johnston, M. G. Kennedy, K. Lambkin, L. C. Leslie, K. Little, L. Mabey, G. Macalister, F. G. MacCallum, J. MacG. Macdonald, — Massey, B. Mattice, P. Mellen, E. Mercer, M. M. Mills, M. McB. Muir, G. B. McCullough, N. McCurdy, T. McKell, M. McLeod, F. McNicholl, V. Nesbitt, N. O'Loane, M. Parks, M. Parkins, J. Pelletier, E. A. Ponting, M. Princep, M. M. Pugh, P. Richardson, M. Robertson, M. J. Robertson, M. B. Samson, — Schatcherd, C. I. Seoble, A. W. Scott, H. L. Smith, I. B. Smith, L. V. Smith, M. Smith, R. A. St. Arnaud, I. Strathy, J. Stronach, A. Strong, J. Sword, V. Tremaine, A. Tupper, E. J. Watson, M. M. Webb, P. C. West, B. J. Willoughby, D. E. Winter, F. Wylie, C. Younghusband.

SEPTIMUS A. DENISON,  
Colonel,  
Acting Adjutant General.

## ESTIMATED LOSSES OF EUROPEAN FORCES IN THE FIELD UP TO JANUARY 1, 1915

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.*	Total.
Germany .....	300,000	750,000	90,000	1,140,000
Austria .....	180,000	375,000	120,000	675,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>1,815,000</b>
France .....	195,000	510,000	186,000	891,000
Russia .....	120,000	375,000	150,000	645,000
Great Britain .....	45,000	114,000	27,000	186,000
Belgium .....	40,000	75,000	50,000	165,000
Servia .....	25,000	70,000	10,000	105,000
Montenegro .....	4,000	12,000	2,000	18,000
Turkey .....	10,000	30,000	5,000	45,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>439,000</b>	<b>1,186,000</b>	<b>430,000</b>	<b>2,055,000</b>
<b>Grand Total....</b>	<b>919,000</b>	<b>2,311,000</b>	<b>640,000</b>	<b>3,870,000</b>

\* Including prisoners of war.

The figures given in the foregoing table of casualties for the first five months of the war are compiled from the most reliable reports available at the time of going to press, and the total is believed to be a conservative estimate of the cost in human life. The total casualties represent an average of about 16 per cent of the forces in the field. No complete official figures are obtainable, except the lists of the dead given out by the British and German war departments, and these fairly corroborate the figures given in the table.

If the claims of the contending nations as to their adversaries' losses were taken as a basis, the grand total would be placed at a much higher figure. Thus on January 1, the Berlin official press bureau claimed that there were then interned in Germany 586,000 prisoners of war, with thousands more on their way to the detention camps; while the Allies claimed that the German losses in Flanders alone had totaled 250,000. Some authorities have estimated the total casualties to January 1, 1915, at 5,000,000; so that our estimated total of 3,870,000 killed, wounded and missing, is probably well grounded in fact.

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150

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251

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161 St Paul St.

30 St Louis, St.

116 Mountain View.

20

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D. McGee	1.50	63 St. Peter
D. J. P. Lantier	1.50	62 St. Ursule
<del>St. Peter</del>	2.25	43 St. Louis St.
A. L. Lantier	1.50	5 Morris College Court.
<del>St. Peter</del>	1.50	Royal Bank. Quebec.
G. McKee	1.50	Donnacora P.A.
Arch. Laurence	1.50	2 College Court. Quebec
W. J. M. P. Lantier	1.50	77 D'Antoine.
<del>St. Peter</del>	1.50	107 St. Anne St.
Br. A. Lantier	1.50	109 Anne St.
<del>St. Peter</del>	1.50	109 Anne St.
Francis Lantier	1.50	132 St. Peter St.
A. J. Lantier	1.50	92 St. Peter St.
W. J. P. Lantier	1.50	Chronicle.

Library & treatment  
Locality per a.d. case

G. D. Gray

Mrs. G. S. Wright

W. A. Ogdday  
H. H. Farway

Albert H. Peters

S. E. Oliver

W. Stuart

C. C. Jones

G. D. Ahearn

2.25

1.50

1.50

1.50

1.50

1.50

1.50

1.50

1.50

1.50

St. Annals St.

53 Delaware Street -

152 Scott Street.

68 Peter St

271 St. Synnille St.

92 St. Peter St.

92 St. Peter St.

437 John St.

28 St. Annable St.

8 Denis Ave.